

# **2005** Corrections Briefing Report

**Kansas Department of Corrections  
January 2005**

***Kathleen Sebelius***  
Governor

***Roger Werholtz***  
Secretary



***A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.***

---

# Table of Contents

page i

## The Organization

Mission, Vision, Goals.....	1
Duties and responsibilities .....	1
Organizational Chart .....	2
Management.....	3
System-wide Management & Support Initiatives.....	4
Strategic Action Planning .....	4
Criminal Risk Management Philosophy .....	5
Services to Victims .....	6
Information Technology .....	8

## Budget and Staffing

<u>Budget</u>	
KDOC Budget in Context of the State Budget.....	10
Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations .....	11
System-wide Expenditure Summary: All Funds .....	14
Governor's Budget Recommendations FY 2006— All Funds .....	15
System-wide Expenditure Summary: State General Fund .....	16
KDOC FY 2006 Budget, by Funding Source .....	17
Per Capita Operating Costs: KDOC Facilities .....	18
VOI/TIS (Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-In-Sentencing) Incentive Grant Program. ....	19
<u>Staffing</u>	
Authorized FTE in FY 2005 .....	20
Workforce Profile.....	21
Operational Staffing Levels .....	23
KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1995 .....	24
Salary Comparisons—Fall 2004.....	27
Vacancies in Uniformed Staff.....	30
Turnover.....	31
Overtime Expenditures for Uniformed Staff .....	32

## Population and Capacity

Capacity vs. Inmate Population FY 1995-2005 .....	33
Incarceration Rates: Kansas vs. Other States .....	34
Percentage Changes in State Inmate Populations: 1995-2003.....	35
Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2005 Inmate Population Projections .....	36
FY 2005 Projections Compared to Existing Population .....	37
Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody .....	38
Capacity & Population Breakdowns, by Gender & Custody.....	41
Adjusted Baseline Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Male Inmates, by Custody .....	42
Difference Between Adjusted Baseline Capacity and Projected Male Inmate Population .....	43
Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Female Inmates, by Custody .....	44

## Offender Accountability and Responsibility

Introduction .....	45
Total Hours and Estimated Value of Community Service Work.....	46
Community Service Hours Worked, by Facility .....	47
Offender Payments for Fees and Other Obligations .....	48
Offender Payments, Breakdown by Type and Amount .....	49
Transfers to Crime Victims Compensation Fund.....	50
Work Release Inmates: ADP and Gross Wages Earned .....	51
Payments by Work Release Inmates.....	52
Private Industry Inmates: Number Employed & Gross Wages Earned .....	53
Payments by Private Industry Inmates .....	54
Privileges and Incentives .....	55

# Table of Contents

---

page ii

## Offender Trends

Demographics of the Inmate Population .....	56
Total Inmate Population by Type of Crime .....	57
Inmate Population by Gender and Type of Crime .....	58
Year-end Inmate Population by Custody Level.....	59
Distribution of the Inmate Population by Type of Sentencing Structure .....	60
Total Inmate Population.....	61
Change in Month-end Inmate Population .....	62
Female Inmate Population and Average Daily Population .....	63
End-of-Month Female Inmate Population .....	64
Yearly Return Admissions for Violation While on Post-incarceration Status.....	65
Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month by Major Category.....	66
Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management .....	67
Components of End-of-Month Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management .....	68
Change in the End-of-Month In-State Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management .....	68
Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision .....	69
Month-end Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision .....	70
Parole Rate: Kansas Parole Board Decisions to Parole as a Proportion of Total Decisions.....	71
Yearly Admissions and Releases.....	72
Number of Return Admissions for Condition Violations by Month .....	73
Ratio of Condition Violation Returns to the Average Daily Population (ADP) of All Kansas Offenders on Supervised Release .....	74
Proportion of Total Inmate Population Whose Latest Admission Was as a Post-incarceration Supervision Condition Violator .....	75
Offender Population Under KDOC Management.....	76
Return Rate of Offenders Released from KDOC Facilities .....	77

## Offender Programs

Introduction .....	79
Major Milestones and Highlights .....	80
Allocation of FY 2004 Program Funds .....	81
Contracts for Facility-Based Programs & Services .....	82
Contracts for Community-Based Programs.....	82
Number of Program Slots, by Facility .....	83
Number of Community Program Slots, by Parole Region .....	83
KDOC Program Capacity .....	84
Program Expenditures .....	85
Academic & Special education.....	86
Vocational Education .....	87
Sex Offender Treatment.....	88
Substance Abuse Treatment.....	89
Other Facility Programs .....	90
Community-based Programs.....	91

## Correctional Industries

Introduction .....	92
Traditional Industries .....	92
Private Correctional Industries .....	93

# Table of Contents

page iii

Major Milestones and Highlights .....	94
KCI Revenues & Earnings .....	95
<b>Parole Services</b>	
Introduction .....	96
Caseload Composition .....	97
Major Milestones and Highlights .....	98
Staffing .....	99
Community-Based Programs & Services .....	100
Release Planning and Re-entry .....	101
Day Reporting Centers (DRCs) .....	103
<b>Community Corrections &amp; Conservation Camps</b>	
Introduction .....	105
Community Corrections Programs in Kansas .....	106
Major Milestones and Highlights .....	107
Community Corrections Grants .....	108
Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency .....	110
Discretionary Community Corrections Services, By Type of Services and Agency .....	111
Adult Intensive Supervision ADP's .....	112
Conservation Camps .....	113
<b>Facilities</b>	
Locations of Facilities .....	115
Management Responsibilities .....	116
KDOC Correctional Capacity .....	117
KDOC Capacity Changes .....	120
Net Change in Capacity .....	122
El Dorado Correctional Facility .....	124
Ellsworth Correctional Facility .....	126
Hutchinson Correctional Facility .....	128
Lansing Correctional Facility .....	130
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility .....	132
Norton Correctional Facility .....	134
Topeka Correctional Facility .....	136
Winfield Correctional Facility (Including Wichita Work Release Facility) .....	138
<b>Directories</b>	
Kansas Department of Corrections Contacts .....	140
Community Corrections .....	143
<b>Glossary</b>	
Glossary of Terms .....	145

**KDOC  
2005**

# **KDOC: The Organization**

---

## Mission, Vision, Goals and Responsibilities

### Vision

**A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.**

### Mission

The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to public safety by exercising safe and effective containment and supervision of inmates, by managing offenders in the community, and by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.

### Strategic Goals

Increase offenders' abilities and motivations to practice responsible crime-free behaviors through correctional management consistent with the research driven principles of effective intervention.

Improve the safety and security of correctional facilities by incorporating the principles of effective risk management.

Manage offenders in the community using risk reduction strategies that assist them in acquiring pro-social behaviors and ultimately achieve successful reintegration.

Acquire and maintain staff and resources needed to provide effective services.

Become a Department in which we all function as a single team.

Manage accurate, timely and complete information.

Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.

### Duties & Responsibilities

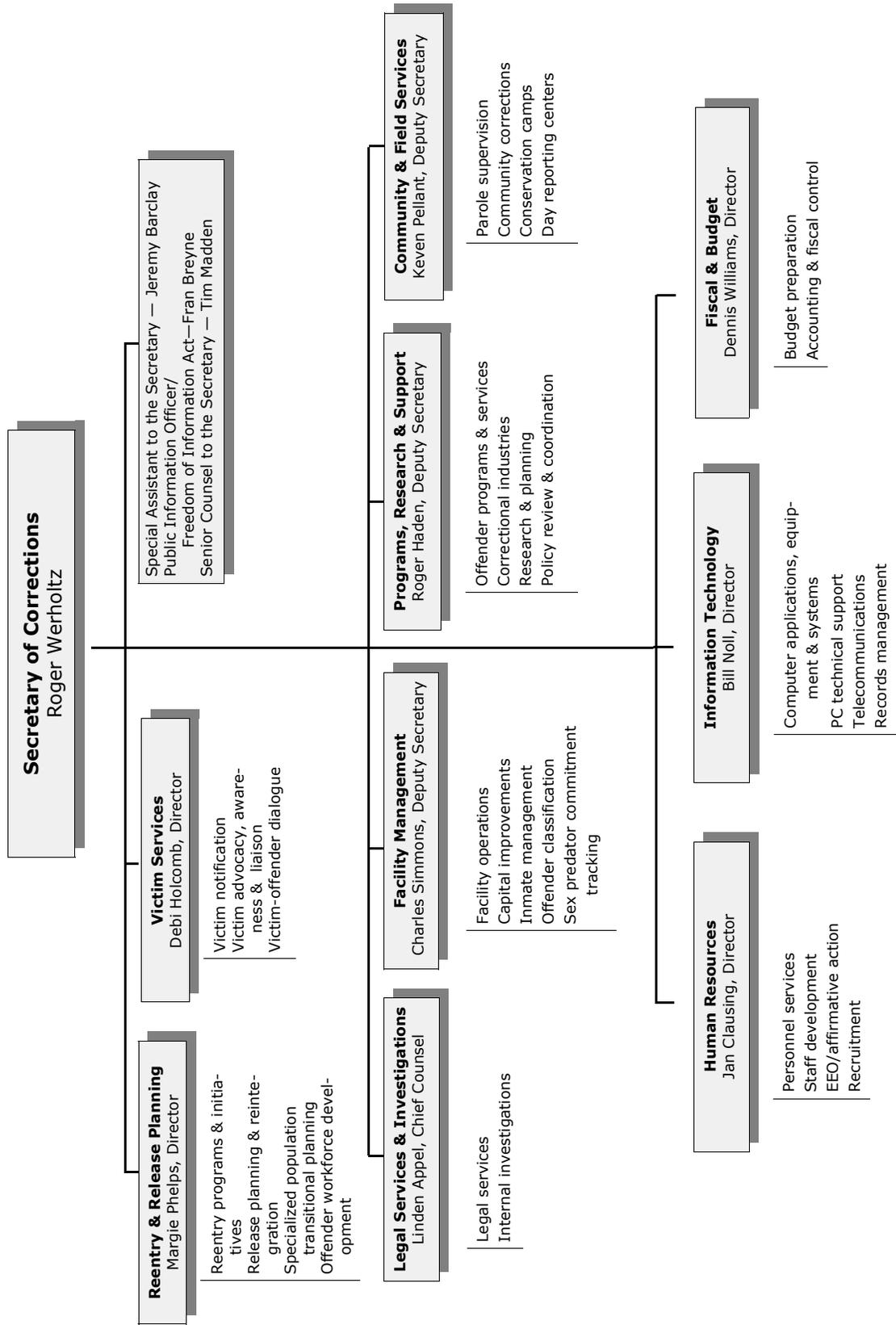
The Kansas Department of Corrections is a cabinet-level agency responsible for administering the state correctional system. The department:

- Administers felony sentences of adult offenders committed to the custody of the Secretary of Corrections.
- Operates correctional facilities for incarceration of adult felony offenders.
- Provides community supervision of offenders released from prison.
- Provides program services to offenders to assist them in preparing for successful return to the community.
- Administers grants to local governments pursuant to the Community Corrections Act and for operation of a correctional conservation camp.
- Provides services to crime victims.

*Statutory authority for the Department of Corrections is found in Chapter 75, Article 52 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.*

# KDOC: The Organization

## Organization Chart—KDOC Central Office



## Management

The Secretary of Corrections is responsible for the overall management and supervision of departmental operations. The agency's central office is located in Topeka, and has three major divisions with line responsibility, including:

- Facility Management...oversees operations of 8 correctional facilities located in 12 communities;
- Community and Field Services...supervises parole field operations in 17 communities and administers grants to 32 local jurisdictions (31 community corrections programs and Labette County for the male conservation camp); and,
- Programs, Research, and Support Services...manages and oversees offender programs and services (including inmate medical care and food service), most of which are contracted. This division also includes Kansas Correctional Industries, research, policy development coordination, and planning.

System-wide, the department has a FY 2005 budget of \$244 million, and has 3,110.2 staff positions, including 1,990 uniformed staff.

The department has two groups of managers that meet on a regular basis to coordinate system-wide operations—the Management Team, which includes central office personnel, and the System Management Team, which includes the central office Management Team plus the facility wardens, the regional parole directors, and the director of correctional industries.

	<b>ROGER WERHOLTZ</b>	<b>SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS</b>	
<b>System Management Team</b>	Charles Simmons	Deputy Secretary of Facility Management	<b>Management Team</b>
	Roger Haden	Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research & Support Services	
	Keven Pellant	Deputy Secretary of Community & Field Services	
	Tim Madden	Senior Counsel to the Secretary	
	Linden Appel	Chief Legal Counsel	
	Jeremy Barclay	Special Assistant to the Secretary	
	Fran Breyne	Public Information Officer	
	Dennis Williams	Director of Fiscal Services	
	Jan Clausing	Director of Human Resources	
	Bill Noll	Director of Information Technology	
	Margie Phelps	Director of Offender Reentry & Release Planning	
	Debi Holcomb	Director of Victim Services	
	Ray Roberts	Warden, El Dorado Correctional Facility	
	Sam Cline	Warden, Ellsworth Correctional Facility	
	Louis Bruce	Warden, Hutchinson Correctional Facility	
	David McKune	Warden, Lansing Correctional Facility	
	Karen Rohling	Warden, Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	
	Jay Shelton	Warden, Norton Correctional Facility	
	Richard Koerner	Warden, Topeka Correctional Facility	
Emmalee Conover	Warden, Winfield Correctional Facility		
Peggy Lero	Director, Northern Parole Region		
Kent Sisson	Director, Southern Parole Region		
Rod Crawford	Director of Kansas Correctional Industries		

# KDOC: The Organization

page 4

## System-wide Management & Support Initiatives

### STRATEGIC ACTION PLANNING

The Department of Corrections continues to use the strategic action planning process to guide short- and long-term planning. The process allows the Department to focus on those areas believed to be the most important to its ability to support the vision of a safer Kansas.

The Department's FY 2005 Strategic Action Plan (SAP) represents our goal of maintaining our level of expertise at risk containment, while significantly enhancing our proficiency at risk reduction—the part of our Mission that involves “actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.”

The Department continues to incorporate the concepts of cognitive restructuring into all offender programs and activities: assisting each offender to identify the behavior(s) that need to be changed; identifying the thinking that drives this behavior; learning to interrupt the current thinking and replace it with new thinking, and; practicing the new thinking until it becomes normal and routine.

The strategies focused on risk reduction are complimentary to, not in lieu of, our ongoing efforts focused on risk containment. Improving our efforts at risk reduction is designed to enhance our comprehensive commitment to risk management, and our vision of “A Safer Kansas Through Effective Correctional Services.” Projected strategy completion dates for each of the plan's goals are summarized in the table below.

A summary of the department's Strategic Action Plan is posted on the department's web site at <http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

Strategic Action Plan Goal	# of Strategies Scheduled for Completion in				Total
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	ongoing	
Increase offenders' abilities and motivation to practice responsible crime-free behavior through correctional management consistent with the research driven principles of effective intervention.	19	13	0	0	32
Improve the safety and security of correctional facilities by incorporating the principles of effective risk management.	9	4	0	0	13
Manage offenders in the community using risk reduction strategies that assist them in acquiring pro-social behaviors and ultimately successful reintegration.	10	6	0	0	16
Acquire and maintain staff and resources needed to provide effective services.	8	1	0	0	9
Become a department in which we all function as a single team.	5	0	0	0	5
Manage accurate, timely and complete information.	20	5	0	0	25
Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.	6	0	0	0	6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106</b>

## CRIMINAL RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

A substantial body of research literature promoted by the federal Department of Justice agencies as well as the Canadian Correctional Service, has identified several key principles and practices common to effective public safety and concepts related to effective correctional practice. The Department of Corrections has recognized the applicability of these concepts, sometimes referred to as the "What Works" or Effective Interventions research, and has been incorporating them into its correctional policy and practice for several years. In order to further its vision of a "Safer Kansas Through Effective Correctional Services," the KDOC recognizes that public safety is promoted through both short-term risk containment and long-term risk reduction strategies. Simply put, risk containment seeks to limit the environment in which negative offender behavior can occur; risk reduction seeks to reduce the likelihood of negative offender behavior regardless of the environment.

There has been considerable effort spent at developing, maintaining, and improving effective risk containment strategies. The KDOC has a well-trained staff who are guided by established policy and practices in maintaining order, security, and surveillance. Considerable resources have also been invested in the technology of security and the department continues to review innovations in this technology as they have become known. While emphasizing containment, the DOC has been implementing risk reduction strategies as well, through program interventions, improved risk-need assessments, and increased emphasis on release planning and re-entry services. However, the Department has also recognized that a systematic and focused approach is required to move to the next step of communicating and enhancing risk reduction strategies so that the department is as effective with risk reduction as it has become with risk containment.

### The following are among the key concepts of effective criminal risk management:

- Effective corrections policy and practice is guided by the concept of criminal risk management which includes both **risk containment** and **risk reduction** strategies to assist the offender in reducing his or her risk for criminal behavior.
- An effective correctional environment includes all the resources of the agency: assessment, custody, support, supervision, treatment, education, and work programs in an **integrated system of sanctions and interventions** focused on public safety and offender change.
- Effective correctional interventions are grounded in objective, validated risk and needs assessment which then guides resource allocation based on principles of criminal risk, criminogenic need, client responsivity, and professional discretion.
  - The criminal risk principle is based on the assumption that criminal behavior can be predicted based on the presence of certain factors and that the risk of committing criminal acts increases in direct proportion to the number and severity of these risk factors.
  - The criminogenic need principle holds that when dynamic risk factors, or criminogenic needs, are changed the probability for continued criminal offending declines.
  - The client responsivity principle refers to the delivery of correctional intervention programs in a manner that is based in social cognition theory and cognitive-behavioral principles.
  - The professional discretion principle refers to the exercise of reasonable judgment by professional staff when interpreting and applying assessment data and risk-need principles to individual cases. No assessment can account for all variables, such as information gathered from different sources that may conflict, and individual characteristics may conflict and mitigate or aggravate assessment information. Professional discretion is neither "gut instinct" nor intuition, but rather implies a logical, reasoned approach to reconciling these issues in the case management decisions by correctional staff.

# KDOC: The Organization

---

page 6

## **CRIMINAL RISK MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY (CONTINUED)**

Research can tell with whom to intervene (criminal risk principle), what to target in the interventions (criminogenic need principle), and which methods have the most potential for positive change with offender populations (client responsiveness principle).

The major point to this brief discussion is this: based on research from the last decade, correctional agencies now have access to evidence-based practices that can assess criminal factors and identify those dynamic factors which, when changed positively, can reduce the risk of criminal behavior. Moreover, research on effective correctional programming further has identified program components and characteristics which can positively impact those dynamic risk factors. Conversely, with no intervention or with inappropriate interventions, the risk for further criminal behavior not only remains high, but can actually increase. As noted above, to develop an effective criminal risk management strategy, an agency must integrate various resources and functions toward that goal, including appropriate and adequate program interventions. While the Department clearly has developed and maintains effective risk containment practices, research clearly demonstrates that containment strategies alone, without appropriate, complementary risk reduction interventions cannot effect long-term reduction in criminal risk and often may increase that risk. The Department has begun a renewed effort toward enhancing the risk reduction component of its mission so that as an organization we become as proficient at those as we have at containment.

## **SERVICES TO VICTIMS**

The department received a fourth year of funding through a Byrne grant, which continues to fund a full-time Director of Victim Services position. The position of Victim Services Coordinator, now in its fourth year, continues to be funded by the Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) grant until October 2004, at which time it will be funded by both the State General Fund (SGF) and Byrne grant funds.

A Victim Services Advisory Council, consisting of crime victims and local and state victim service providers, was developed and began meeting in January of 2002. Council members provide support and guidance to the department as programs and policies are developed, as well as serve as a liaison to Kansas crime victims and victim assistance programs. The council formed five sub-committees, which meet on a regular basis, to address policy and procedure, staff victimization, victim resources, survivor of homicide, and the special populations of domestic violence, sexual assault and children victims.

### *Current Services*

Victim Notification. The department currently maintains a confidential database of crime victim information that is used to provide notification to registered crime victims of certain changes in offender status. The circumstances under which these notifications are made – as mandated by state law and departmental policy – include, but are not limited to:

- Release to post-incarceration supervision
- Conditional release
- Expiration of sentence
- Impending public comment session
- Clemency applications
- Transfers to work release and community service work programs
- Death
- Escape
- Return to incarceration due to a parole condition violation

## **SERVICES TO VICTIMS (CONTINUED)**

During FY 2004, the department's victim notification officers sent 10,354 written notices of changes in offender status. In addition to the letters sent each month, the notification officers also provide direct assistance to an average of 131 crime victims each month. Some examples of the information crime victims request include information about the offender's home plan, public comment sessions, the offender's disciplinary history during incarceration, the offender's custody level, a current picture of the offender, and parole conditions. Notification officers also assist crime victims in requesting special conditions of parole and post release supervision and provide information about resources available to crime victims across the state.

Public Comment Session Advocacy. Crime victims/survivors are offered support, information and advocacy before, during and after public comment sessions. 164 crime victims received this service during Fiscal Year 2004. This program utilizes trained volunteers under the direction of the Victim Services Coordinator and was developed in 2002.

Apology Repository. A mechanism is in place which allows those offenders who wish to do so, to write an apology letter and send it to the Office of Victim Services. The letter is stored and presented to the victim upon request.

Victim Offender Dialogue. This is a victim-initiated program for victims/survivors of severe violence who want to have dialogue with the offender. The program was developed and implemented in 2002. Each case takes an average of eighty (80) hours for preparation, facilitating the meeting, and following with each participant.

KDOC Facility Tours. This program was developed and implemented in FY 2002. Tours are provided to crime victims/survivors with the assistance of volunteers. The warden of each facility facilitates the scheduled tours, while trained volunteers provide support and information before, during and after each tour.

Staff Training. There is a focus on domestic violence training for parole officers and day reporting centers (DRCs), which began in August 2004. This training is co-facilitated by victim services staff and the Kansas Coalition against Sexual and Domestic Violence (KCSDV).

Facility Reentry Positions. There are victim service reentry liaison positions established at Lansing Correctional Facility and the Topeka parole office with plans to implement and facilitate victim impact classes at LCF and TCF. These positions are to focus on issues of domestic violence and successful offender reentry. Funding is being established through Byrne Grant monies.

### *Future Services*

Safety and Accountability Audit. A safety and accountability audit has been scheduled to be conducted within the Topeka parole office to examine the responses to domestic violence by the parole system. The desired effect is to specifically examine how victim safety and offender accountability have interacted and can be improved.

Collaborative Victim Notification. In FY 2005, the KDOC victim services unit began a collaborative effort of victim notification with the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA), community corrections, and court services.

Personalized web pages. Personalized web pages have been developed and implemented for crime victims. Victims and survivors can now look at offender specific information 24 hours a day and view any movement, disciplinary history, conviction history, supervising parole office or correctional facility locations, and have the option to view a picture of the offender.

# KDOC: The Organization

---

page 8

## **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

The department's Information Technology division is responsible for coordinating all system-wide information technology, telecommunications, and records management functions—including services to correctional facilities and parole offices. The division also provides IT services to community corrections agencies.

The department's general strategy is to build an infrastructure that will allow its users to:

- Participate in the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) network
- Perform routine data input, storage, retrieval and manipulation functions
- Improve the services provided by utilizing productivity software and specialized applications
- Acquire the skills necessary to employ appropriate information systems services
- Properly secure the information network from unauthorized users
- Move towards a common interface for all users to employ in performing their daily duties and responsibilities
- Optimize the use of innovative techniques to enhance communications within the department.

In support of this general strategy, the department will continue to:

- Enhance its internet presence in making information available to the public and, in the case of Kansas Correctional Industries, in development of e-commerce capabilities
- Develop the intranet to improve internal communications
- Work to modernize and improve the Offender Management Information System, especially the interface between the user and the database system
- Protect network security and maintain compliance with CJIS security protocols
- Emphasize electronic storage for management and retention of records
- Meet its obligations for CJIS development, particularly through design and implementation of a supervision repository
- Improve contingency planning, training and testing for all major systems and sites.
- Participate in homeland security initiatives to improve exchange of information with other agencies.

**CONTINUED TO NEXT PAGE**

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: MAJOR KDOC APPLICATIONS & INITIATIVES

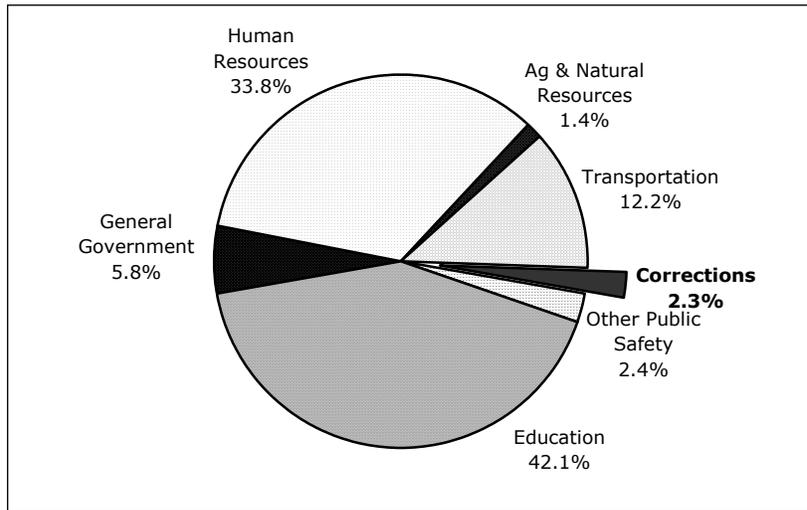
Application	Description
<b>Offender Management Information System (OMIS)</b>	<i>Offender tracking, sentence computation, custody classification, inmate banking, inmate payroll, inmate grievances.</i>
<b>Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS)</b>	<i>Field supervision case management system; data repository and user interface for parole and community corrections services.</i>
<b>KDOC Internet (DOCNET)</b>	<i>Internet sites for facilities and offices; includes general information as well as some offender-specific information, such as offenders under KDOC supervision in the community.</i>
<b>JOBTECH</b>	<i>Provides manufacturing information systems database storage and retrieval for Kansas Correctional Industries; estimates material requirements for manufacturing functions.</i>
<b>Photographic Image Management System</b>	<i>Centralized photographic imaging system containing photographs of inmates, staff and visitors.</i>
<b>Kansas Adult Supervised Population Electronic Repository (KASPER)</b>	<i>Electronic data repository stores data relating to adult offenders supervised in the community. Provides public access to offender information via the Internet and also provides an exchange of information to state and local law enforcement agencies and social service agencies.</i>
<b>Document Imaging</b>	<i>The department is increasing its use of and reliance on document imaging for storage of offender and other records, both as a long-term records management strategy and to improve accessibility of information.</i>
<b>KDOC Intranet (INDOCNET)</b>	<i>The department has developed and continues to enhance a browser-based intranet for internal KDOC communications.</i>
<b>Electronic Medical Records (EMR)</b>	<i>The purpose of the system is to provide for full automation of inmate medical records.</i>
<b>Training Reporting and Information Network (TRAIN)</b>	<i>This database system provides centralized storage and management of staff training related information. The enterprise-wide system enables staff development personnel access to training records and other qualifications.</i>

KDOC  
2005

# **Budget & Staffing**

---

## KDOC in the Context of the State Budget



**THE GOVERNOR'S FY 2006 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS—ALL FUNDS  
BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT**

The Governor's Budget Report includes total recommended expenditures of \$10.2 billion from all funding sources. Of the total:

\$531.3 million or 4.7% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$263.3 million or 2.3% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

Expenditures from the State General Fund (SGF) are recommended at \$4.8 billion or 43.0% of the total. Of the total SGF amount:

\$366.1 million or 7.6% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$239.8 million or 5.0% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

# Budget & Staffing

## Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
<b>Operating Expenditures</b>	<i>\$253.6 million system-wide in FY 2006, representing an increase of \$23.7 million, or 10.3%, over the estimated expenditures of \$229.9 million for the current fiscal year.</i>
<b>FTE Positions</b>	<i>3,105.2 FTE in FY 2006, a reduction of 5.0 FTE (vacant correctional industry positions) from the number of positions authorized for FY 2005. Forty-six positions are not funded.</i>
<b>Average Daily Population</b>	<i>An average daily population (ADP) of 9,225 system-wide in FY 2005, which is an increase of 99 from the actual FY 2004 ADP of 9,126 and an increase of 150 above the originally estimated ADP of 9,075 for FY 2005.  An ADP of 9,280 system-wide in FY 2006, which is an increase of 55 above the projected ADP for FY 2005.</i>
<b>Facilities</b>	<i>Facility operating budgets totaling \$139.3 million, representing an increase of \$6.4 million, or 4.9%, over the recommendation of \$132.9 million for the current fiscal year.</i>
<b>Labette Correctional Conservation Camp</b>	<i>\$2,202,300 in FY 2005 and FY 2006 for the 191-bed conservation camp for male offenders.</i>
<b>Labette Women's Correctional Camp</b>	<i>\$904,438 in FY 2005 and \$969,674 in FY 2006 for the 32-bed conservation camp for female offenders.</i>
<b>Food Service</b>	<i>\$13,116,703 in FY 2005 and \$13,492,525 in FY 2006 to finance the contract with Aramark Correctional Services for food service operations at KDOC facilities.</i>
<b>Local Jail Costs</b>	<i>\$1,961,000 in FY 2005 and FY 2006 to reimburse counties for costs incurred for housing post-incarceration supervision condition violators.</i>

*continued on next page.....*

## Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation																				
<b>Community Corrections</b>	<i>\$15,548,912 in FY 2005 and FY 2006 to support local community corrections programs.</i>																				
<b>Offender Programs</b>	<p><i>\$7,255,423 in FY 2006, including: State General Fund expenditures of \$2,103,535 and special revenue fund expenditures of \$5,151,888. Total recommended funding is a reduction of \$14,408, or 0.2%, from the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year.</i></p> <p><i>Recommended expenditures for offender programs are summarized in the table below. (Note: The reduction in State General Fund (SGF) expenditures reflects a shift in the use of DOC Inmate Benefit Fund (IBF) monies from financing the food service contract in FY 2005 to financing offender programs in FY 2006.)</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 894 1427 1083"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>FY 2005</th> <th>FY 2006</th> <th>+ / (-)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>State General Fund</td> <td>\$4,565,757</td> <td>\$2,103,535</td> <td>(\$2,462,222)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOC Inmate Benefit Fund</td> <td>683,666</td> <td>3,117,888</td> <td>2,434,222*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Funds</td> <td>2,020,408</td> <td>2,034,000</td> <td>13,592</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total Expenditures</b></td> <td><b>\$7,269,831</b></td> <td><b>\$7,255,423</b></td> <td><b>(\$14,408)</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		FY 2005	FY 2006	+ / (-)	State General Fund	\$4,565,757	\$2,103,535	(\$2,462,222)	DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	683,666	3,117,888	2,434,222*	Other Funds	2,020,408	2,034,000	13,592	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$7,269,831</b>	<b>\$7,255,423</b>	<b>(\$14,408)</b>
	FY 2005	FY 2006	+ / (-)																		
State General Fund	\$4,565,757	\$2,103,535	(\$2,462,222)																		
DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	683,666	3,117,888	2,434,222*																		
Other Funds	2,020,408	2,034,000	13,592																		
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$7,269,831</b>	<b>\$7,255,423</b>	<b>(\$14,408)</b>																		
<b>Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care</b>	<i>\$26,934,607 in FY 2005 and \$41,191,502 in FY 2006 to finance the costs of contractual obligations with Correct Care Solutions, Inc. and Kansas University Physicians, Inc. for the delivery and oversight of medical and mental health care services to inmates.</i>																				
<b>Kansas Correctional Industries</b>	<i>\$8,434,694 in FY 2005 and \$8,504,750 in FY 2006 for support of Kansas Correctional Industries. These amounts are financed from the Correctional Industries Fund. Transfers from the Correctional Industries Fund to finance offender programs total \$781,000 for FY 2005 and \$869,000 for FY 2006.</i>																				
<b>Day Reporting Centers</b>	<i>\$2,380,771 in FY 2005 and \$2,456,072 in FY 2006 to finance the operations of day reporting centers at Topeka and Wichita.</i>																				
<b>Debt Service</b>	<i>\$9.6 million in FY 2005 and \$6.6 million in FY 2006. Amounts are based on established debt service schedules.</i>																				
<b>Bed Space Contracts</b>	<i>\$1,079,729 in FY 2005 and \$3,076,875 in FY 2006 for the lease of contract beds.</i>																				

*continued on next page.....*

# Budget & Staffing

## Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
-------------	----------------

**Capacity Expansion**

*Bonding authority to construct a 100-bed housing unit at the Ellsworth Correctional Facility. Estimated project cost totals \$3,505,800, including \$311,000 for one-time start-up costs.*

**Correctional Institutions Building Fund (CIBF)**

*Percentage of state gaming revenues credited to the CIBF is maintained at 10%. Status of the CIBF is summarized below:*

	FY 2005	FY 2006
Beginning balance	\$2,046,674	\$ -
Gaming revenues	4,992,000	4,992,000
Resources Available	\$7,038,674	\$4,992,000
Less:		
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—New	3,250,328	3,246,170
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—Shifts	2,046,674	-
State Building Insurance Premium	51,975	56,133
Debt service	1,689,697	1,689,697
Total Expenditures	\$7,038,674	\$4,992,000
<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$-</b>

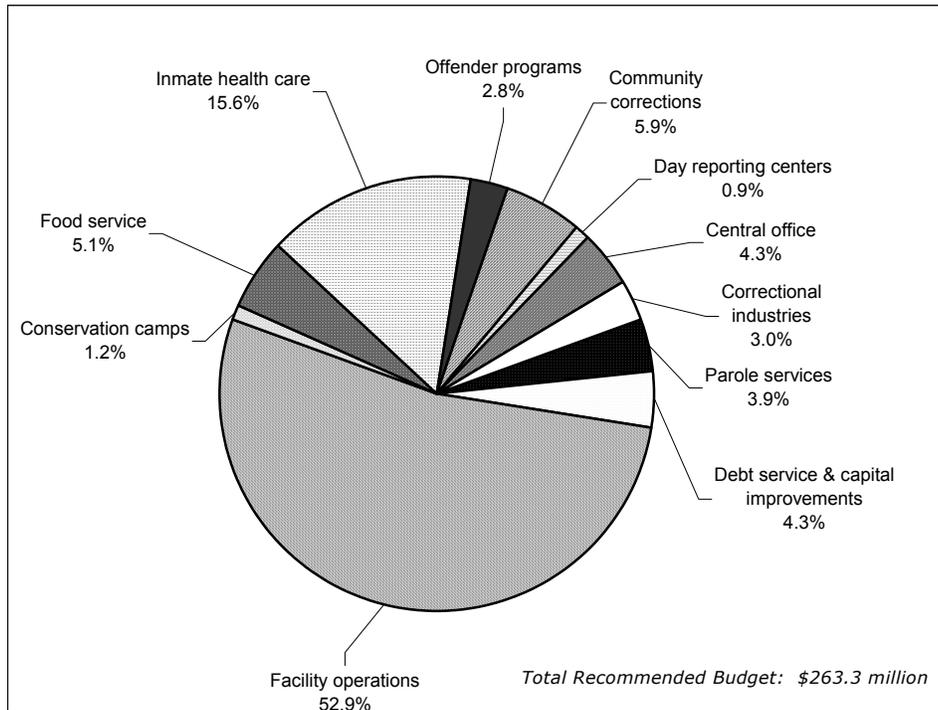
# Budget & Staffing

## System-wide Expenditure Summary: All Funds

<b>Program/Facility</b>	<b>Actual FY 2004</b>	<b>Estimated FY 2005</b>	<b>Requested FY 2006</b>	<b>Governor's Rec FY 2006</b>
<b><u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u></b>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	4,875,847	5,819,880	7,698,728	7,920,681
Information Systems	1,757,096	1,841,489	2,027,534	1,775,804
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	9,415,667	9,743,364	9,939,568	10,225,309
Day Reporting Centers	2,373,000	2,380,771	2,456,072	2,456,072
Community Corrections	13,908,958	15,548,912	15,548,912	15,548,912
Correctional Conservation Camps	2,920,640	3,106,738	3,171,974	3,171,974
Offender Programs	7,604,097	7,269,831	7,255,423	7,255,423
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	26,296,685	26,934,607	39,125,207	41,191,502
Food Service Contract	12,402,549	13,116,703	13,492,525	13,492,525
Special Programs	1,197,605	1,620,578	6,440,950	1,643,768
Kansas Correctional Industries	8,239,668	7,809,694	7,847,477	8,004,750
Debt Service	2,257,024	1,884,000	1,605,000	1,605,000
<b>Subtotal - Department of Corrections</b>	<b>93,248,836</b>	<b>97,076,567</b>	<b>116,609,370</b>	<b>114,291,720</b>
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	10,404,156	10,849,786	11,069,868	11,387,824
El Dorado Correctional Facility	20,655,575	21,237,972	21,355,606	22,160,949
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	24,154,178	25,023,992	25,253,067	26,272,299
Lansing Correctional Facility	31,504,254	32,699,457	32,924,045	34,454,714
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	7,913,607	8,308,828	8,427,790	8,757,419
Norton Correctional Facility	12,104,226	12,603,052	12,686,617	13,192,932
Topeka Correctional Facility	11,201,398	11,740,111	11,778,791	12,295,513
Winfield Correctional Facility	10,017,811	10,393,890	10,645,265	10,789,985
<b>Subtotal - Facilities</b>	<b>127,955,205</b>	<b>132,857,088</b>	<b>134,141,049</b>	<b>139,311,635</b>
<b>Subtotal - Operating Expenditures</b>	<b>221,204,041</b>	<b>229,933,655</b>	<b>250,750,419</b>	<b>253,603,355</b>
<b>% Change</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b><u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u></b>				
Department of Corrections	9,069,281	10,517,408	10,457,000	8,711,170
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	229,765	24,784	0	0
El Dorado Correctional Facility	139,220	129,548	171,431	171,431
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,035,632	1,164,055	237,777	237,777
Lansing Correctional Facility	519,247	1,696,911	317,348	317,348
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	59,633	53,500	0	0
Norton Correctional Facility	206,173	304,575	143,672	143,672
Topeka Correctional Facility	128,078	181,058	0	0
Winfield Correctional Facility	731,444	445,215	120,293	120,293
<b>Subtotal - Capital Improvements</b>	<b>12,118,473</b>	<b>14,517,054</b>	<b>11,447,521</b>	<b>9,701,691</b>
<b>Total - Budgeted Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 233,322,514</b>	<b>\$ 244,450,709</b>	<b>\$ 262,197,940</b>	<b>\$ 263,305,046</b>
<b>Total - FTE Positions</b>	<b>3,135.5</b>	<b>3,110.2</b>	<b>3,105.2</b>	<b>3,105.2</b>

# Budget & Staffing

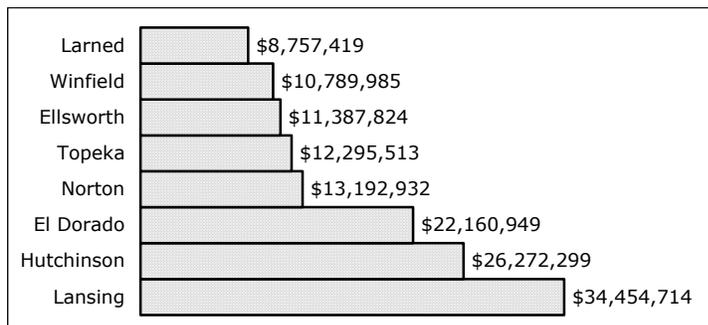
## GOVERNOR'S BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FY 2006 - ALL FUNDS



Note: Capital improvements includes debt service payments for principal & interest.

The Governor's budget recommendations for FY 2006 include \$263.3 million for the Department of Corrections from all funding sources. Individual facility operating budgets represent 52.9% of the total KDOC budget for FY 2006 as recommended by the Governor. However, significant expenditures are also made by KDOC on a system-wide basis in support of facility operations and infrastructure. These categories of expenditure include: inmate health care; food service; debt service and capital improvements; correctional industries; and a portion of offender programs.

### Facility Operating Budgets—FY 2006



Of the total \$139 million recommended by the Governor for appropriation to individual correctional facilities, \$83 million or 60% is the combined recommendation for the three largest facilities.

# Budget & Staffing

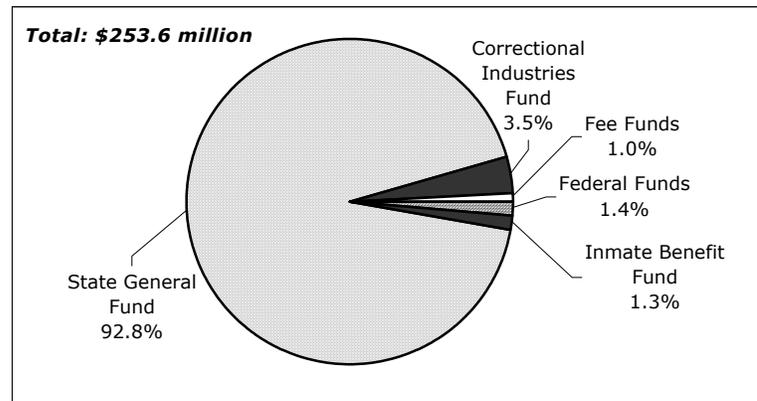
## System-wide Expenditure Summary: State General Fund

<b>Program/Facility</b>	<b>Actual FY 2004</b>	<b>Estimated FY 2005</b>	<b>Requested FY 2006</b>	<b>Governor's Rec FY 2006</b>
<b><u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u></b>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	4,265,391	4,628,128	7,050,365	7,272,092
Information Systems	1,607,852	1,687,645	1,942,534	1,690,804
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	8,872,576	9,156,200	9,169,102	9,468,398
Day Reporting Centers	238,400	238,077	2,456,072	2,129,220
Community Corrections	13,908,958	15,548,912	15,548,912	15,548,912
Correctional Conservation Camps	2,571,318	2,669,571	3,171,974	3,171,974
Offender Programs	5,780,374	4,565,757	2,103,535	2,103,535
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	25,818,623	26,519,007	38,697,607	40,763,902
Food Service Contract	9,792,142	10,449,180	13,492,525	13,492,525
Special Programs	177,961	337,691	5,853,902	1,072,838
Debt Service	2,257,024	1,884,000	1,535,303	1,535,303
<b><i>Subtotal - Department of Corrections</i></b>	<b>75,290,619</b>	<b>77,684,168</b>	<b>101,021,831</b>	<b>98,249,503</b>
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	10,376,040	10,791,955	11,031,925	11,349,758
El Dorado Correctional Facility	20,468,141	21,101,492	21,233,340	22,038,378
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	23,896,580	24,761,274	24,990,349	25,994,276
Lansing Correctional Facility	31,395,903	32,539,457	32,764,045	34,294,714
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	7,911,578	8,308,828	8,423,290	8,752,919
Norton Correctional Facility	11,961,915	12,407,501	12,505,941	13,011,850
Topeka Correctional Facility	10,042,247	10,345,727	10,643,298	11,160,020
Winfield Correctional Facility	9,828,079	10,157,115	10,436,684	10,581,404
<b><i>Subtotal - Facilities</i></b>	<b>125,880,483</b>	<b>130,413,349</b>	<b>132,028,872</b>	<b>137,183,319</b>
<b><i>Subtotal - Operating Expenditures</i></b>	<b>201,171,102</b>	<b>208,097,517</b>	<b>233,050,703</b>	<b>235,432,822</b>
<b><u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u></b>				
Department of Corrections	7,040,710	6,055,303	5,034,697	3,345,000
El Dorado Correctional Facility	0	62,310	171,431	171,431
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	218,382	227,874	237,777	237,777
Lansing Correctional Facility	0	306,253	317,348	317,348
Norton Correctional Facility	51,760	138,039	143,672	143,672
Winfield Correctional Facility	57,000	115,576	120,293	120,293
<b><i>Subtotal - Capital Improvements</i></b>	<b>7,367,852</b>	<b>6,905,355</b>	<b>6,025,218</b>	<b>4,335,521</b>
<b><i>Total - Expenditures</i></b>	<b>\$208,538,954</b>	<b>\$215,002,872</b>	<b>\$239,075,921</b>	<b>\$239,768,343</b>
<b>% Change</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>

# Budget & Staffing

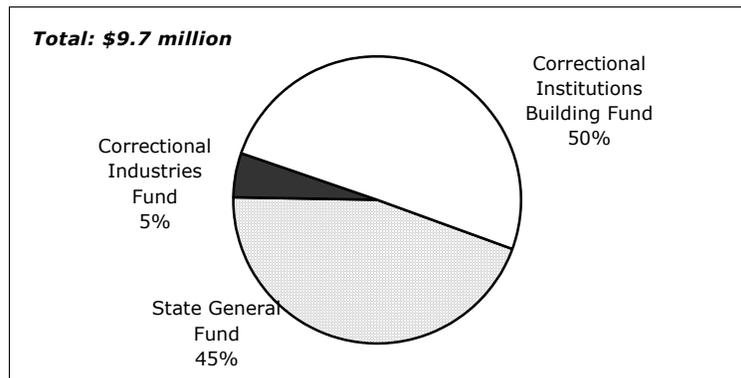
## KDOC FY 2006 Budget, by Funding Source

### THE OPERATING BUDGET



*The principal funding source for the department's operating budget is, by far, the State General Fund, representing 93% of all operating expenditures.*

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



*Major sources of funding for FY 2006 capital improvements expenditures include the Correctional Institutions Building Fund (financed with transfers from the Gaming Revenues Fund) and the State General Fund. Together, these two funding sources account for 95% of the budgeted capital improvements.*

*All of the State General Fund amount of \$4.3 million and \$1.6 million of the \$4.9 million CIBF amount will be expended for the principal portion of debt service payments which, for budgeting purposes, are considered to be capital improvements expenditures. The chart does not include \$1.6 million in debt service payments for interest, which are budgeted as operating expenditures.*

## Per Capita Operating Costs: KDOC Facilities (based on Governor's budget recommendations)

<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>Facility</b>	<b>ADP</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Annual Per Capita</b>	<b>Daily Per Capita</b>
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,484	\$32,699,457	\$13,164	\$36.07
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,835	25,023,992	13,637	37.36
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,370	21,237,972	15,502	42.47
	Topeka Correctional Facility	670	11,740,111	17,523	48.01
	Norton Correctional Facility	815	12,603,052	15,464	42.37
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	830	10,849,786	13,072	35.81
	Winfield Correctional Facility	795	10,393,890	13,074	35.82
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	350	8,308,828	23,740	65.04
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,149</b>	<b>\$132,857,088</b>	<b>\$14,521</b>	<b>\$39.78</b>
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	9,149	26,934,607	2,944	8.07
	Inmate Programs	9,149	5,295,760	579	1.59
	Food Service	9,149	13,116,703	1,434	3.93
	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>9,149</b>	<b>\$178,204,158</b>	<b>\$19,478</b>	<b>\$53.37</b>

<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>Facility</b>	<b>ADP</b>	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Annual Per Capita</b>	<b>Daily Per Capita</b>
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,489	\$34,454,714	\$13,843	\$37.93
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,840	26,272,299	14,278	39.12
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,390	22,160,949	15,943	43.68
	Topeka Correctional Facility	680	12,295,513	18,082	49.54
	Norton Correctional Facility	835	13,192,932	15,800	43.29
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	830	11,387,824	13,720	37.59
	Winfield Correctional Facility	800	10,789,985	13,487	36.95
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	360	8,757,419	24,326	66.65
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,224</b>	<b>\$139,311,635</b>	<b>\$15,103</b>	<b>\$41.38</b>
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	9,224	41,191,502	4,466	12.24
	Inmate Programs	9,224	5,175,760	561	1.54
	Food Service	9,224	13,492,525	1,463	4.01
	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>9,224</b>	<b>\$199,171,422</b>	<b>\$21,593</b>	<b>\$59.17</b>

System-wide annual per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the recommended expenditures for facility operations, health care, inmate programs, and food service by the system-wide average daily population (ADP) housed in KDOC facilities. Daily per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the annual cost by 365 days. Per capita costs do not include costs associated with central office administration, correctional industries, debt service, and capital improvements.

# Budget & Staffing

page 19

## VOI/TIS Violent Offender Incarceration/ Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program

Between 1996 and 2001, the state received \$27.2 million in federal VOI/TIS funds, a grant program authorized under federal law for the purpose of expanding correctional capacity for violent offenders. VOI/TIS funds have been used or committed for several major projects in the state, including: a new medium security housing unit at Norton; a renovation project at Lansing; a 100-bed expansion of Labette Correctional Conservation Camp; a new 100-cell housing unit at Ellsworth Correctional Facility; a new female conservation camp; day reporting centers; JJA's maximum security facility for juveniles; and, contract placement of medium custody males in a private facility. Grant expenditure status is summarized below. Congress has not appropriated funds for the VOI/TIS program since federal fiscal year 2001.

### Status of VOI/TIS Grant Award Expenditures in Kansas

Total Amount Awarded (FFY 96-01)	\$27,245,469
Project	VOI/TIS Amount
<b>Completed Projects</b>	
NCF housing unit - 200 medium security beds	\$ 4,190,379
Labette expansion - 100 conservation camp beds	718,889
LCF-East expansion - 100 minimum security beds	179,159
Programming for drug testing	133,747
Hair specimen testing	32,680
Medium security juvenile facility - 150 juvenile offender beds	5,500,000
ECF housing unit - 200 medium security beds	5,478,971
<b>Funds expended on completed projects</b>	<b>\$ 16,233,825</b>
<b>Ongoing Projects and/or Projects Committed But Not Yet Complete</b>	
Lease of medium security male beds (through FY 2004)	\$ 1,201,399
Female conservation camp - 17 private facility beds (through FY 2004)	1,075,035
Day reporting centers (through FY 2004)	4,341,711
<b>Funds expended and/or committed</b>	<b>\$ 6,618,145</b>
<b>Total Expended or Committed to Date</b>	<b>\$ 22,851,970</b>
<b>Planned Expenditures - FY 2005</b>	
Day reporting centers	\$ 2,142,694
Lease of male beds	971,756
Female conservation camp	437,167
Amounts included in FY 05 budget	\$ 3,551,617
<b>Planned Expenditures - FY 2006</b>	
Day reporting centers	\$ 326,852
Lease of male beds	515,030
Female conservation camp	-
Amounts included in FY 06 budget	\$ 841,882
<b>Total Expended, Committed &amp; Planned</b>	<b>\$ 27,245,469</b>

## Authorized FTE in FY 2005

*By Location and Uniformed vs. Non-Uniformed*

90% of the total authorized positions for the Department of Corrections are in correctional facilities.

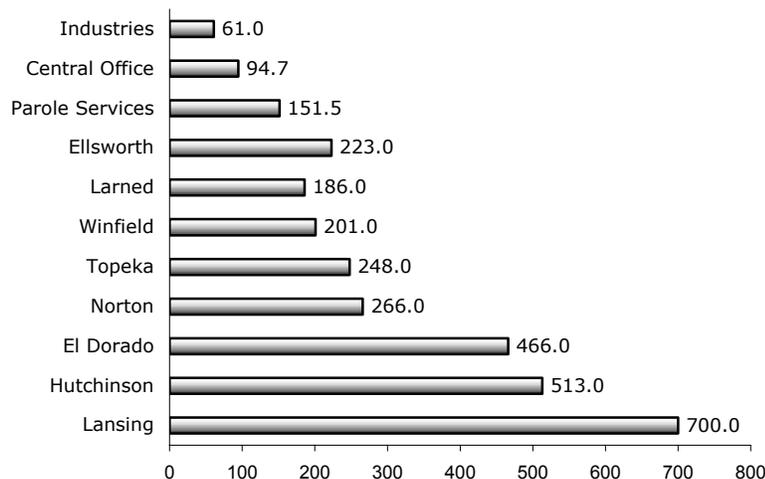
Nearly two-thirds of the total system wide FTE are uniformed security staff.

The department's FTE count does not include non-FTE unclassified permanent positions or employees of contract providers who deliver services such as medical and mental health care, offender programs, and food service.

### KDOC Authorized Staffing FY 2005

Location	Total FTE	Uniformed	Non-Uniformed
<b>Facilities</b>			
El Dorado	466.0	352.0	114.0
Ellsworth	223.0	147.0	76.0
Hutchinson	513.0	353.0	160.0
Lansing	700.0	525.0	175.0
Larned	186.0	133.0	53.0
Norton	266.0	190.0	76.0
Topeka	248.0	159.0	89.0
Winfield	201.0	131.0	70.0
Subtotal-Facilities	2803.0	1990.0	813.0
<b>Parole Services</b>	151.5		151.5
<b>Correctional Industries</b>	61.0		61.0
<b>Central Office</b>	94.7		94.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3110.2</b>	<b>1990.0</b>	<b>1120.2</b>
<i>% of Total</i>		64.0%	36.0%

### Authorized FTE in FY 2005, by Location



*The three largest correctional facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson and El Dorado—have over 50% of the department's authorized staffing.*

# Budget & Staffing

## Workforce Profile

Based on the November 2004 KDOC Workforce

**Total KDOC Workforce** includes all filled positions, including temporary positions, in November 2004.

Average Age	Female	Male	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
41.9	886	2,156	2,714	177	75	17	45	14	<b>3,042</b>
	29.1%	70.9%	89.2%	5.8%	2.5%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%	100.0%

**Uniformed Staff** includes Corrections Officers I's and II's, and Corrections Specialist I's (sergeants), II's (lieutenants) and III's (captains).

Average Age	Female	Male	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
38.7	362	1,545	1,688	109	61	11	26	12	<b>1,907</b>
	19.0%	81.0%	88.5%	5.7%	3.2%	0.6%	1.4%	0.6%	100.0%

Of the total uniformed staff: 1,049 were Corrections Officer I's, 420 were Corrections Officer II's, and the balance were Corrections Specialists.

**Parole Officers and Supervisors** includes Parole Officer I's and II's and Parole Supervisors.

Average Age	Female	Male	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
40.6	53	56	88	14	4	-	-	3	<b>109</b>
	48.6%	51.4%	80.7%	12.8%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	100.0%

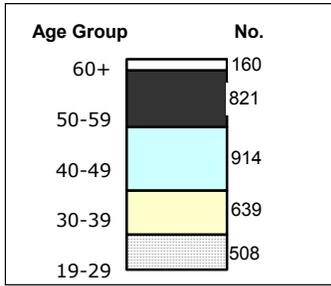
The total includes 71 Parole Officer I's, 24 Parole Officer II's and 14 Parole Supervisors.

**Kansas Statewide Statistics** Based upon the 2000 US Census Report

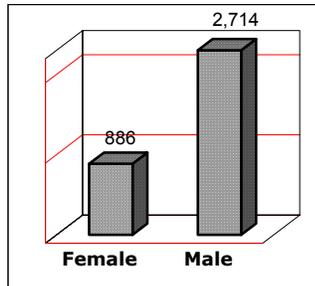
Average Age	Female	Male	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
35.2	1,359,944	1,328,474	2,313,944	154,198	48,119	24,936	147,221		<b>2,688,418</b>
	50.6%	49.4%	86.1%	5.7%	1.8%	0.9%	5.5%		100.0%

## Workforce Profile (cont)

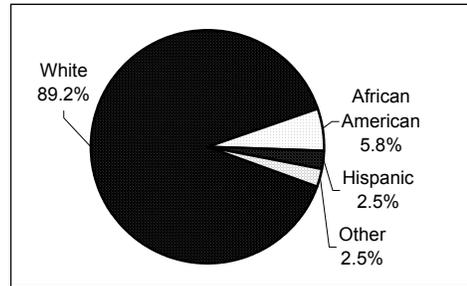
**Age**



**Gender**

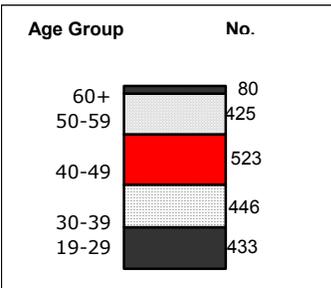


**Race**

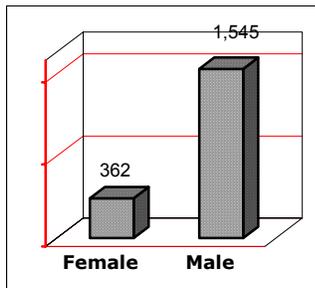


**TOTAL KDOC WORKFORCE**

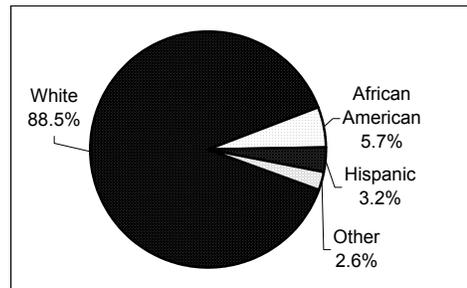
**Age Group**



**Gender**

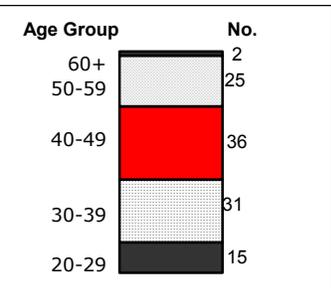


**Race**

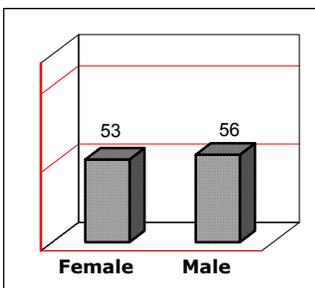


**UNIFORMED STAFF**

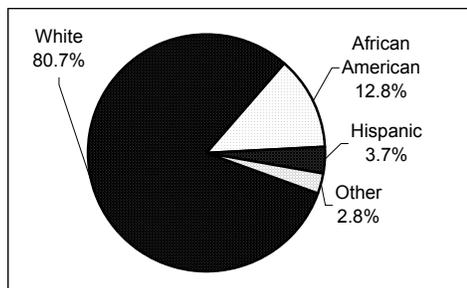
**Age Group**



**Gender**



**Race**



**PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS**

# Budget & Staffing

page 23

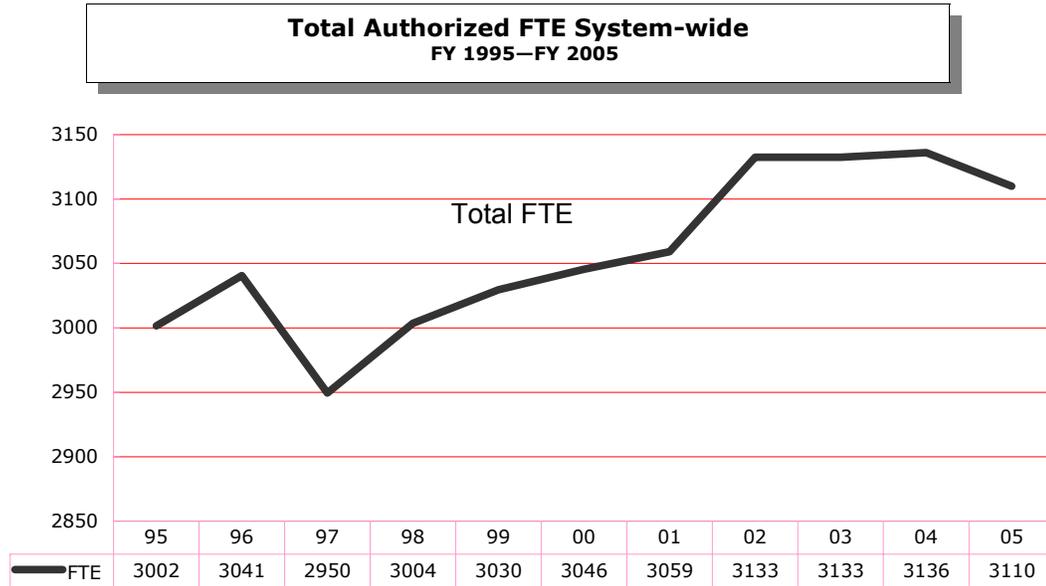
## Operational Staffing Levels

If a KDOC facility does not have sufficient staff in a given shift to fill all of the facility's posts (i.e. duty assignments), the facility implements its operational staffing plan—which identifies the posts that are to be left vacant during all or part of that shift. Operational staffing levels represent the minimum staffing required for safe facility operation *during the short term*. Operational staffing levels are not adequate for safe facility operation on a sustained basis.

The table below identifies the extent to which KDOC facilities operated at, above, or below the operational staffing level during FY 2004.

<b>PERCENTAGE OF ALL SHIFTS WHICH OPERATED ABOVE, AT AND BELOW OPERATIONAL STAFFING LEVELS BY FACILITY — FY 2004</b>			
<b>Facility</b>	<b>% Above Operational Staffing</b>	<b>% At Operational Staffing</b>	<b>% Below Operational Staffing</b>
El Dorado	50.2	45.1	4.7
Ellsworth	47.3	27.8	24.9
Hutchinson	51.1	47.9	1.0
Lansing	28.1	57.5	14.4
Larned	0.4	99.6	0
Norton			
Central	34.0	31.0	35.0
East	74.7	25.1	0.2
Topeka	21.4	78.6	0
Winfield			
Central	68.8	31.4	0.5
Wichita Work Release	55.9	55.9	1.6

## KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1995

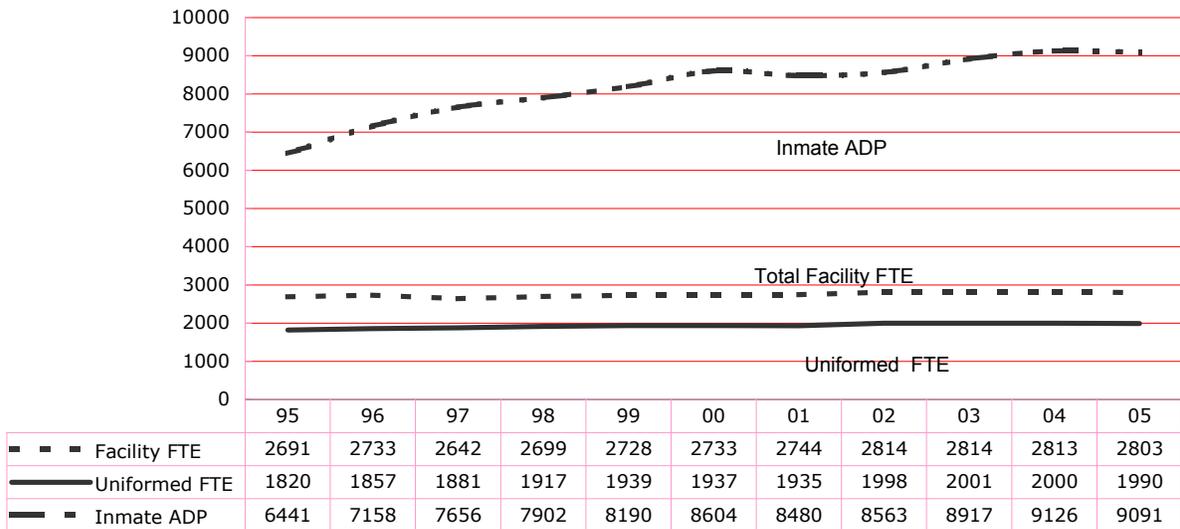


- A slight dip occurred in FY 1997, reflecting the department’s decision to privatize food service.

# Budget & Staffing

## KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1995 (cont)

**Facility Staffing vs. Inmate Average Daily Population**



*Inmate ADP includes KDOC facility and non-KDOC facility placements. Fractional FTE have been rounded. Beginning in FY 04, the FTE breakdown counts majors as uniformed staff. In prior years, some facilities may have counted majors as non-uniformed.*

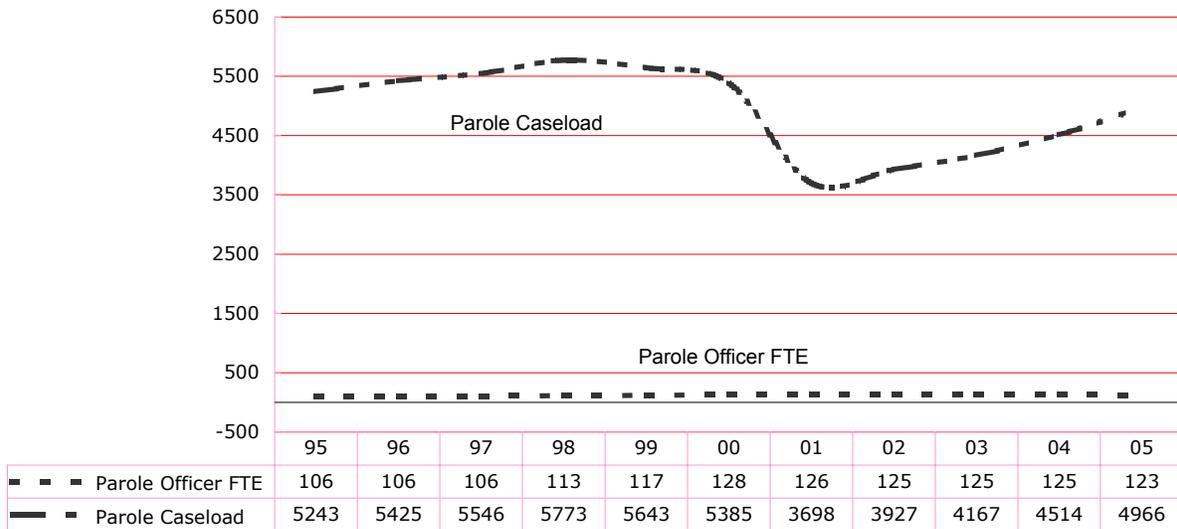
Correctional facility staffing trends are presented in the graph above, which includes data on total facility staffing and uniformed security staffing levels as compared to the average daily inmate population.

Between FY 1995 and FY 2004:

- the inmate ADP increased by 41.7%
- total facility staffing increased by 4.6%
- total uniformed security staffing increased by 9.9%

## KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1995 (cont)

**Parole Officer Staffing vs. Instate Parole Caseload**



*Fractional FTE have been rounded.*

Parole officer staffing trends are presented in the graph above, which includes data on total parole officer staffing levels as compared to the average instate parole caseload.

Between FY 1995 and FY 2005:

- the instate parole caseload decreased by 5.3%
- total parole officer staffing increased by 16.0%

# Budget & Staffing

## Salary Comparisons—Fall 2004

The ability to recruit and retain qualified staff continues to be a concern for the department. Because salary levels are critical in recruitment and retention of staff, the department periodically surveys other corrections and law enforcement agencies to compare our salaries with those offered by agencies performing similar functions. The most recent survey was conducted in the fall of 2004. We surveyed corrections departments in five nearby states (Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa), as well as several corrections and law enforcement agencies in Kansas, particularly those located near the larger KDOC facilities. Salary information was collected for starting, mid-point, and maximum salaries for several position classes (or their equivalent in other agencies), including: Corrections Officers I's and II's, Corrections Specialists I's, II's and III's, Corrections Counselors I's and II's, Unit Team Managers, Parole Officers I's and II's, and Parole Supervisors. Survey results for three of those position classes in facilities (two uniformed and one non-uniformed) and two position classes in the parole offices are presented here.

Uniformed positions represent nearly two-thirds of the department's authorized staffing.

### Corrections Officer I's and Equivalent Positions

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$ 34,524	\$ 42,283	\$ 48,312
Iowa	31,675	38,295	44,033
Nebraska	25,078	29,427	33,114
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>23,629</b>	<b>27,267</b>	<b>30,014</b>
Missouri	22,480	26,871	30,204
Oklahoma	21,804	29,196	30,244
<i>Average</i>	\$ 26,532	\$ 32,223	\$ 35,987
<i>Median</i>	\$ 24,354	\$ 29,312	\$ 31,679
<i>KDOC Rank (of 6)</i>	4th	4th	6th

*When compared to other state corrections departments in this region, KDOC ranks fourth out of six states in the starting salary and mid-point salary, and ranks sixth out of six in maximum salary paid to Corrections Officer I's.*

Other Agencies in KS	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
SG Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	\$ 36,400	\$ 44,886	\$ 53,331
Corr.Corp. of America	35,963	N/A	N/A
Johnson Co. (CO)	35,859	43,867	50,856
US Penitentiary	33,924	N/A	N/A
City of Olathe (Pol Ofr)	33,750	41,062	46,188
Sedgwick Co. (CO)	31,512	38,854	46,197
RL Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	28,912	36,712	44,512
City of Atchison (Pol Ofr)	26,104	30,431	34,778
Reno Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	25,958	31,325	36,670
Atchison Co. (Dep)	25,750	26,957	28,163
Wyandotte Co. (CO)	25,719	N/A	N/A
Riley Co. Jail (CO)	25,709	30,118	34,507
Reno Co. (CO)	23,982	28,933	33,883
<b>KDOC</b>	<b>23,629</b>	<b>27,267</b>	<b>30,909</b>
US Army Pvt. E1	13,248	N/A	N/A
<i>Average</i>	\$ 28,428	\$ 34,583	\$ 39,999
<i>Median</i>	\$ 26,104	\$ 31,325	\$ 36,670
<i>KDOC Rank</i>	14th of 15	11th of 11	11th of 11

*KDOC also ranks low when compared to other corrections and law enforcement agencies located near some of our larger facilities. These are some of the agencies with whom we compete directly in the recruitment and retention of uniformed line staff.*

*KDOC ranked near, or at, the bottom in each of the three salary comparisons made for COI and equivalent positions.*

## Salary Comparisons—Fall 2004 (cont)

### Corrections Specialists I's (Sergeants) and Equivalent Positions

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>\$30,139</b>	<b>\$34,757</b>	<b>\$39,374</b>
Nebraska	29,957	34,307	38,656
Oklahoma	25,249	29,494	33,268
Missouri	24,082	29,262	34,441
Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Average</i>	\$ 27,357	\$ 31,955	\$ 36,435
<i>Median</i>	\$ 27,603	\$ 31,901	\$ 36,549
<i>KDOC Rank (of 4)</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>1st</i>	<i>1st</i>

CSI's have a rank of sergeant, and are first line supervisors within correctional facilities. Kansas' salary for Corrections Specialist I is ranked first and is 114% of the average of the three states reporting comparable positions. However, the two highest paying states for other classifications, Colorado and Iowa, did not report salaries for comparable positions.

Other Agencies in KS	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
City of Olathe (Pol Sgt)	\$ 62,846	\$ 65,360	\$ 67,974
Johnson Co. (Shft Sgt)	55,411	62,379	72,301
Wyandotte Co. (Pol Sgt)*	55,004	56,379	57,512
Sedg. Co. Sheriff (Sgt)	45,240	55,702	66,144
Riley Co Sheriff (Pol Sgt)	44,512	47,632	50,752
Sedgwick Co. (CO)	42,078	51,834	61,568
US Penitentiary	39,293	44,206	50,346
City of Atchison (Pol Sgt)	36,088	42,182	48,256
Riley Co. Jail	32,531	38,106	43,680
Reno Co. Jail (Sgt)	30,410	36,691	42,952
Reno Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Sgt)	30,410	36,691	42,952
<b>KDOC</b>	<b>30,139</b>	<b>34,757</b>	<b>39,374</b>
Atchison Co. (Jail Sgt)	24,003	N/A	25,085
US Army Sgt. E5	23,993	26,204	28,415

As with the COI rankings, KDOC salaries for CSI's ranked low when compared to equivalent positions in other corrections and law enforcement agencies with which we are in direct competition with respect to recruitment of staff.

The department ranked 11th of 13 in salaries for CSI's.

\*Note: Fall 2003 survey figures are used for Wyandotte Co.

<i>Average</i>	\$39,426	\$46,009	\$49,808
<i>Median</i>	\$37,691	\$44,206	\$49,301
<i>KDOC Rank</i>	<i>12th of 14</i>	<i>12th of 13</i>	<i>12th of 14</i>

### Corrections Counselors I's

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$41,940	\$51,389	\$60,828
Iowa	31,357	39,790	48,224
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>30,139</b>	<b>34,757</b>	<b>39,374</b>
Missouri	28,405	34,838	41,272
Nebraska	28,239	33,448	38,656
Oklahoma	26,221	29,474	36,843
<i>Average</i>	\$31,050	\$37,283	\$44,200
<i>Median</i>	\$29,272	\$34,798	\$40,323
<i>KDOC Rank (of 6)</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>4th</i>

When compared to other state corrections departments in nearby states, KDOC ranked third of six in starting salary for corrections counselors, and fourth in maximum and mid-point salaries.

# Budget & Staffing

page 29

## Salary Comparisons—Fall 2004 (cont)

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$35,448	\$50,538	\$65,628
Iowa	33,818	41,096	48,372
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>30,139</b>	<b>34,757</b>	<b>39,374</b>
Missouri	28,404	34,844	41,272
Oklahoma	26,221	31,532	36,843
Nebraska	25,693	31,453	37,213
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$29,954</i>	<i>\$37,370</i>	<i>\$44,784</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>\$29,272</i>	<i>\$34,801</i>	<i>\$40,323</i>
<i>KDOC Rank (of 6)</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>4th</i>

*Kansas' starting salary for Parole Officer I moved from 99% of the average last year to 101% this year.*

## Parole Supervisors and Equivalent Positions

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$52,380	\$64,164	\$75,948
Iowa	42,198	55,533	68,867
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>36,629</b>	<b>42,266</b>	<b>47,902</b>
Nebraska	36,036	42,041	49,764
Missouri	34,441	43,184	51,928
Oklahoma	33,827	41,264	48,701
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$39,252</i>	<i>\$48,075</i>	<i>\$57,185</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>\$36,333</i>	<i>\$42,725</i>	<i>\$50,846</i>
<i>KDOC Rank (of 6)</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>6th</i>

*Kansas' starting salary for Parole Supervisor moved from 91% of the average last year to 92% this year.*

## Vacancies in Uniformed Staff As of December 31, 2004

### Parole Officer I's and Equivalent Positions

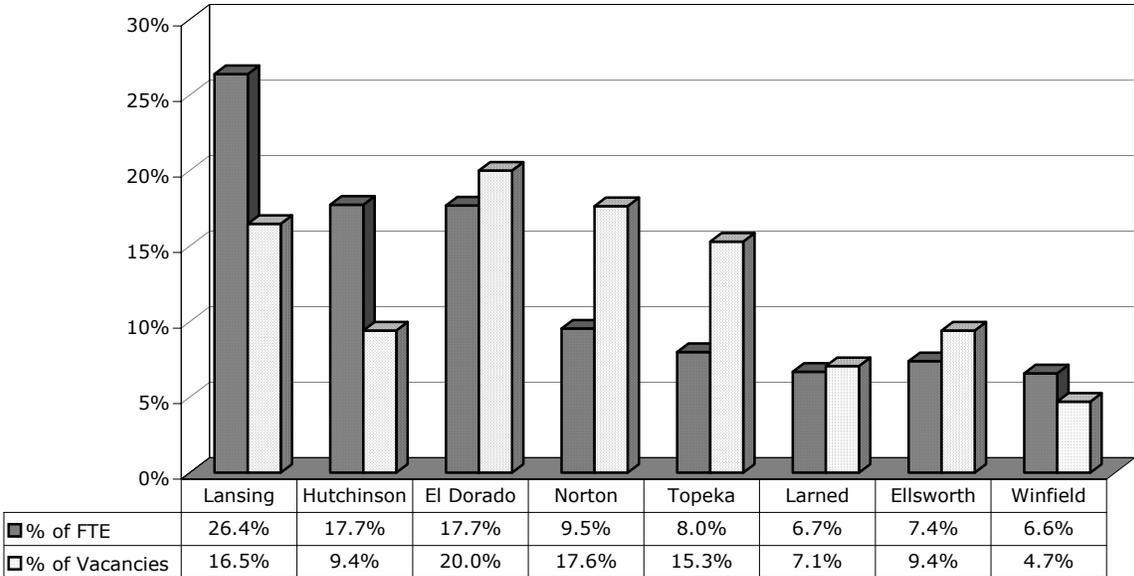
Facility	FTE	Vacancies
Lansing	525	14
Hutchinson	353	8
El Dorado	352	17
Norton	190	15
Topeka	159	13
Larned	133	6
Ellsworth	147	8
Winfield	131	4
<b>1990</b>		<b>85</b>

On December 31, 2004 there were 85 vacancies in uniformed staff positions, representing 4.3% of uniformed FTE system-wide.

This is an decrease of 6 from the number of vacancies existing on December 31, 2003. At that time, the system-wide uniformed staff vacancy total was 92. This also indicates a trend toward continuing decreases in vacancies. There were 129 vacancies in system-wide uniformed positions on December 31, 2002.

At year-end 2004, the largest number of vacancies existed at El Dorado Correctional Facility (EDCF). EDCF had 20% of the department's uniformed staff FTE, and had 17.7% of the uniformed staff vacancies at the end of 2004.

**KDOC FACILITIES: % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED FTE VS. % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED VACANCIES  
December 2004**



# Budget & Staffing

## Turnover

### TURNOVER IN UNIFORMED STAFF POSITIONS BY FACILITY— FY 2004

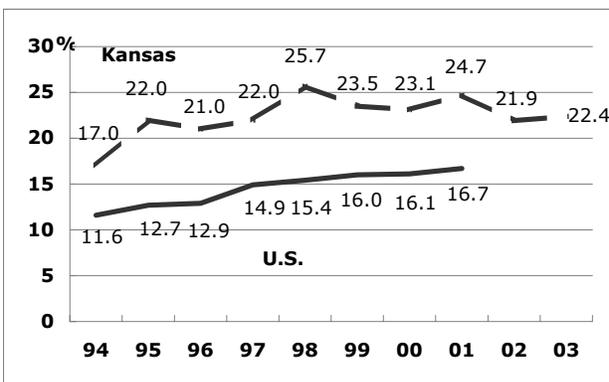
	FTE*	FY 04 Separations	Turnover Rate
El Dorado	351	116	33.0%
Lansing	537	148	27.6%
Hutchinson	354	63	17.8%
Larned	133	23	17.3%
Winfield	130	30	23.1%
Ellsworth	147	43	29.3%
Topeka	159	20	12.6%
Norton	190	24	12.6%
	<u>2001</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>23.3%</u>

In FY 2004, the turnover rate in KDOC uniformed staff positions was 23.3%. Turnover is calculated by dividing the number of separations by the total number of authorized uniformed FTE. The turnover rate includes all employee exits from positions, *except* those occurring when an employee is promoted within the same KDOC facility.

The department's highest turnover rates in FY 2004 were experienced at El Dorado and Ellsworth. One-fourth of all separations from uniformed staff positions system-wide occurred at El Dorado Correctional Facility.

\*FTE reflects count at beginning of fiscal year.

### TURNOVER IN CORRECTIONS OFFICER POSITIONS SINCE 1994 Kansas and the National Average

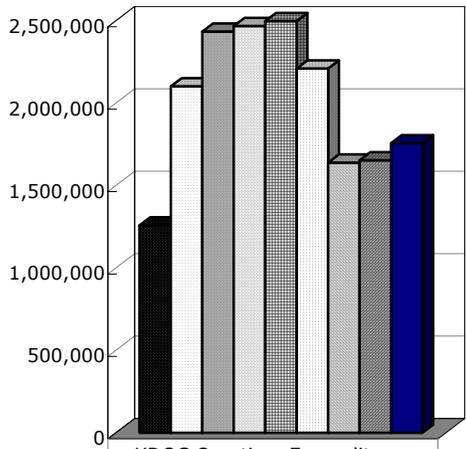


Over the past several years, corrections officer turnover rates in the KDOC system have consistently been higher than the national average. Since 1994, corrections officer turnover rates in Kansas have ranged from a low of 17.0% to a high of 25.7%, compared to the national range of 11.6-16.7%.

Since 1994, the Kansas turnover rate has averaged 22.3% compared to 14.5% nationally. The Kansas average rate has been higher in recent years, averaging 23.6% since 1998.

Source of U. S. data—The Corrections Yearbook.

## Overtime Expenditures for Uniformed Staff: FY 1996—FY 2004

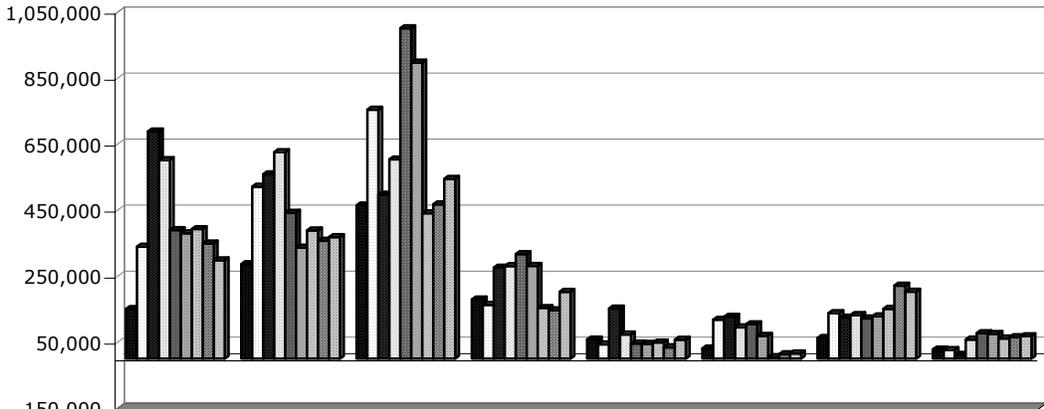


KDOC Overtime Expenditures	
96	1,258,525
97	2,101,864
98	2,433,903
99	2,467,944
00	2,497,272
01	2,209,611
02	1,639,019
03	1,653,276
04	1,756,584

Staffing shortages at KDOC facilities have resulted in significant overtime expenditures in recent years.

*Note: Expenditure amounts include base wages only, and do not include fringe benefits. Amounts include overtime paid to all uniformed staff, including transportation officers.*

### OVERTIME EXPENDITURES BY FACILITY, FY 1996-FY 2004



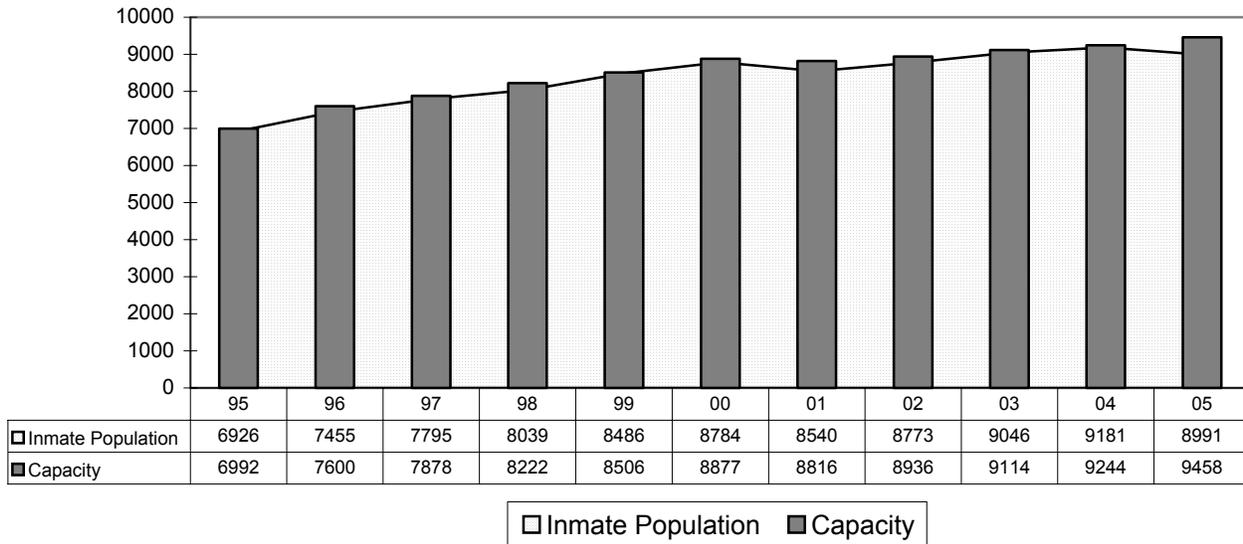
	El Dorado	Hutchinson	Lansing	Topeka	Winfield	Larned	Norton	Ellsworth
96	150,380	285,946	463,787	178,955	57,883	31,241	62,345	27,988
97	339,311	520,949	754,022	162,700	43,108	117,675	137,822	26,277
98	688,083	558,624	496,994	275,448	151,763	126,788	124,207	11,996
99	601,337	625,304	603,575	280,477	73,134	94,833	131,853	57,431
00	389,275	441,967	1,001,051	316,503	45,639	104,135	121,879	76,823
01	379,743	336,391	896,984	280,951	44,577	68,638	127,972	74,355
02	392,386	388,382	440,278	153,284	48,680	4,535	150,643	60,831
03	348,849	356,968	467,446	146,177	34,355	13,843	220,977	64,661
04	297,792	368,045	544,458	202,338	57,030	16,293	202,677	67,951

**KDOC  
2005**

# **Population & Capacity**

---

## Capacity vs. Inmate Population FY 1995— FY 2005 (through December 31, 2004)



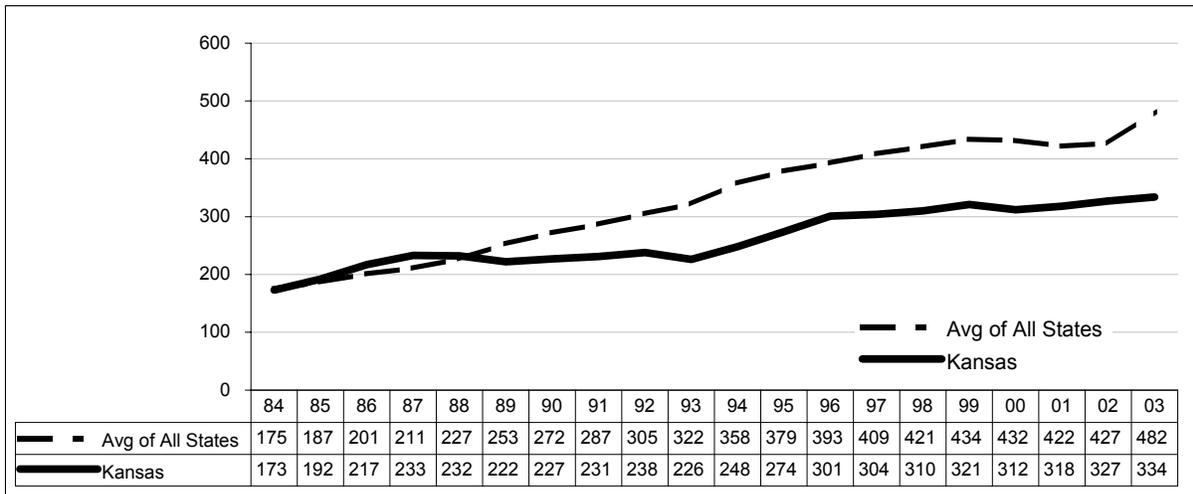
During much of the past 11 years, KDOC managers and state policymakers have had to address the issue of providing adequate correctional capacity for steady and prolonged growth in the inmate population. In the late 1980s, capacity did not keep pace with the population—which, along with related issues, resulted in a federal court order in 1989. The order was terminated in 1996 following numerous changes to the correctional system. During the last half of the 1990s, increases in the inmate population were matched by capacity increases, but capacity utilization rates remained consistently high.

- Since FY 1995, the inmate population has increased by 29.8% and capacity has increased by 32.4%.
- Of the 10 complete fiscal years represented in the chart above, the June 30 inmate population represented 98% or more of capacity on 8 occasions.
- Since 1995, the average June 30 capacity utilization percentage has been 98.6%.
- During the twelve month period beginning January 1, 2004 and ending December 31, 2004, the inmate population decreased by 177.

# Population & Capacity

## Incarceration Rates: Kansas vs. Other States (number incarcerated per 100,000 population)

**Kansas Rate vs. Average for All States: 1984-2003 (Dec 31st each year)**



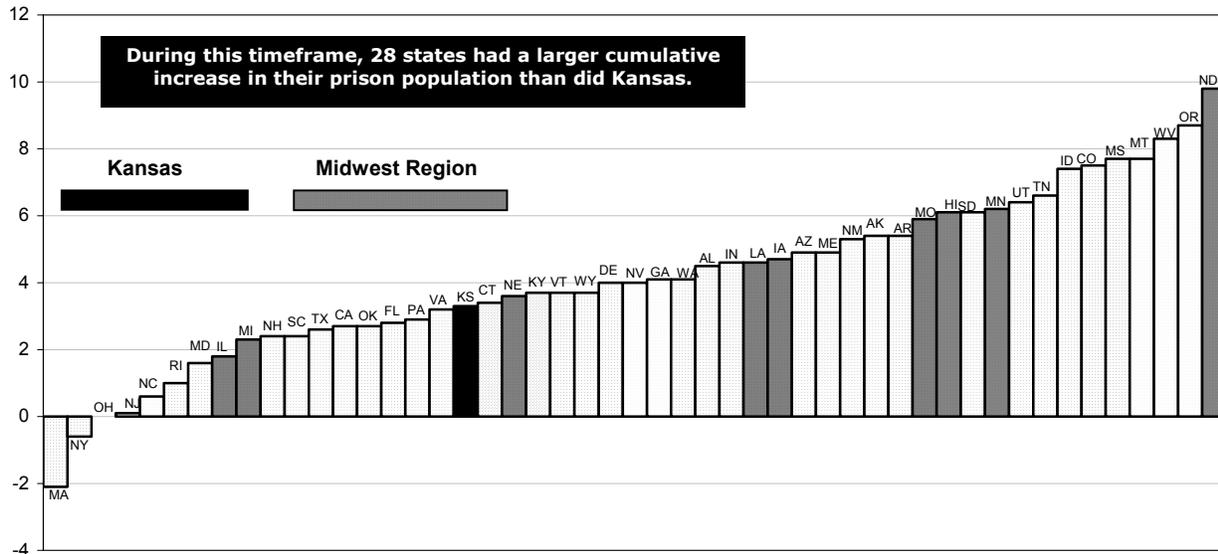
State Incarceration Rates: December 31, 2003					
Rank			Rank		Rank
1	Louisiana	801	18	Colorado	430
2	Mississippi	768	19	Idaho	427
3	Texas	702	20	Maryland	420
4	Oklahoma	636	21	Alaska	401
5	Alabama	635	22	Montana	393
6	South Carolina	551	23	South Dakota	393
7	Georgia	539	24	Kentucky	392
8	Missouri	529	25	Wisconsin	392
9	Arizona	525	26	Ohio	391
10	Delaware	501	27	Connecticut	389
11	Michigan	489	28	Wyoming	372
12	Arkansas	476	29	Indiana	370
13	Virginia	472	30	Oregon	354
14	Florida	463	31	North Carolina	348
15	Nevada	462	32	Illinois	342
16	California	455	33	New York	339
17	Tennessee	433	34	<b>Kansas</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Average for all states: 482</b>					

Notes: The following jurisdictions have integrated prison and jail systems: Delaware; Connecticut; Alaska; Hawaii; Vermont; and, Rhode Island. Rates exclude federal prisoners.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

## Percentage Changes in State Inmate Populations: 1995-2003

### Kansas' Rank Relative to All Other States and to Midwest Region States



### Percentage Change in State Inmate Populations

Rank	State	Total % Change	Rank	State	Total % Change	Rank	State	Total % Change
1	North Dakota	9.8	18	Georgia	4.1	35	Michigan	2.3
2	Idaho	7.4	19	Arizona	4.9	36	California	2.7
3	Oregon	8.7	20	Washington	4.1	37	New Hampshire	2.4
4	West Virginia	8.3	21	Maine	4.9	38	Delaware	4.0
5	Mississippi	7.7	22	Alabama	4.5	39	South Carolina	2.4
6	Colorado	7.5	23	Nevada	4.0	40	Texas	2.6
7	Montana	7.7	24	Connecticut	3.4	41	Florida	2.8
8	Tennessee	6.6	25	Indiana	4.6	42	Maryland	1.6
9	Utah	6.4	26	Nebraska	3.6	43	Illinois	1.8
10	Missouri	5.9	27	Kentucky	3.7	44	Rhode Island	1.0
11	South Dakota	6.1	28	Oklahoma	2.7	45	North Carolina	0.6
12	Arkansas	5.4	29	<b>Kansas</b>	<b>3.3</b>	46	New Jersey	0.1
13	Hawaii	6.1	30	Alaska	3.2	47	Ohio	0.0
14	New Mexico	5.3	31	Vermont	3.7	48	New York	-0.6
15	Minnesota	6.2	32	Wyoming	3.7	49	Massachusetts	-2.1
16	Iowa	4.7	33	Pennsylvania	2.9			
17	Louisiana	4.6	34	Virginia	3.2		<b>All States</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Source: Prisoners in 2003, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.  
 Note: Wisconsin data was not reported because of a change in state reporting procedures.

# Population & Capacity

page 36

## Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2005 Inmate Population Projections Population as of June 30 each year

ID Group	fiscal year (population as of June 30 each year)											Total Change	% Change
	Actual 04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14		
<b>Off Grid</b>	691	719	755	787	827	865	899	935	975	1013	1054	363	52.5%
<b>Non-Drug</b>													
Level 1	761	828	890	947	1001	1055	1106	1151	1218	1260	1310	549	72.1%
Level 2	482	487	491	489	506	514	521	528	527	527	528	46	9.5%
Level 3	1336	1333	1335	1326	1338	1358	1386	1391	1421	1458	1479	143	10.7%
Level 4	273	271	285	290	278	284	282	278	278	287	278	5	1.8%
Level 5	1010	965	938	937	931	938	940	957	911	924	958	-52	-5.1%
Level 6	156	166	149	144	143	155	142	135	132	142	135	-21	-13.5%
Level 7	730	756	776	791	793	758	773	787	801	778	772	42	5.8%
Level 8	263	293	291	290	283	300	305	316	315	319	323	60	22.8%
Level 9	213	285	251	240	260	237	245	256	288	271	267	54	25.4%
Level 10	57	82	60	59	48	69	61	66	75	65	69	12	21.1%
<b>Drug</b>													
Level D1	630	656	686	729	764	786	796	808	837	841	837	207	32.9%
Level D2	365	321	310	290	270	275	283	283	275	266	253	-112	-30.7%
Level D3	440	484	507	520	528	538	569	558	566	564	583	143	32.5%
Level D4	530	418	404	412	412	407	402	414	423	413	446	-84	-15.8%
<b>Parole CVs</b>	1216	1180	1138	1109	1079	1143	1099	1176	1204	1180	1200	-16	-1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>9,244</b>	<b>9,266</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>9,461</b>	<b>9,682</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>10,039</b>	<b>10,246</b>	<b>10,308</b>	<b>10,492</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>14.6%</b>

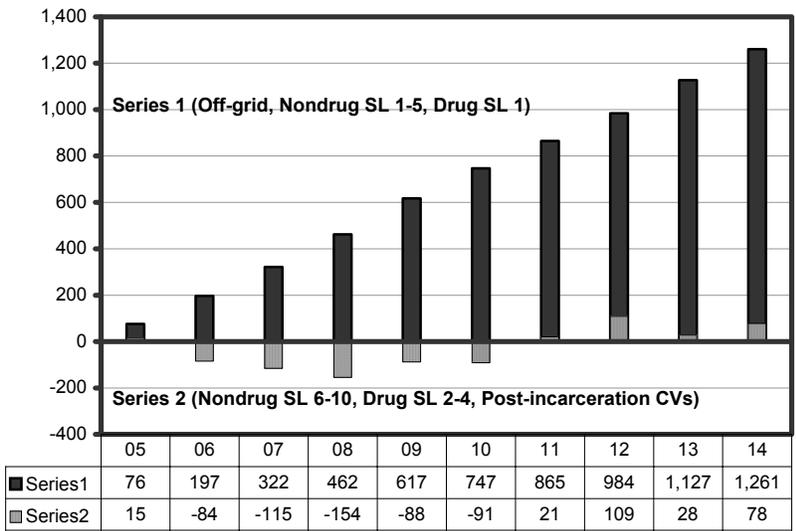
# Population & Capacity

## FY 2005 PROJECTIONS COMPARED TO EXISTING POPULATION Amount of Increase/Decrease from June 30, 2004 Population, by ID Group

ID Group	fiscal year										
	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>Off Grid</b>	28	64	96	136	174	208	244	284	322	363	
<b>Non-Drug</b>											
Level 1	67	129	186	240	294	345	390	457	499	549	
Level 2	5	9	7	24	32	39	46	45	45	46	
Level 3	-3	-1	-10	2	22	50	55	85	122	143	
Level 4	-2	12	17	5	11	9	5	5	14	5	
Level 5	-45	-72	-73	-79	-72	-70	-53	-99	-86	-52	
Level 6	10	-7	-12	-13	-1	-14	-21	-24	-14	-21	
Level 7	26	46	61	63	28	43	57	71	48	42	
Level 8	30	28	27	20	37	42	53	52	56	60	
Level 9	72	38	27	47	24	32	43	75	58	54	
Level 10	25	3	2	-9	12	4	9	18	8	12	
<b>Drug</b>											
Level D1	26	56	99	134	156	166	178	207	211	207	
Level D2	-44	-55	-75	-95	-90	-82	-82	-90	-99	-112	
Level D3	44	67	80	88	98	129	118	126	124	143	
Level D4	-112	-126	-118	-118	-123	-128	-116	-107	-117	-84	
<b>Parole CVs</b>	-36	-78	-107	-137	-73	-117	-40	-12	-36	-16	
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>1339</b>	

**Increase is equal to or greater than 100**  
**Decrease is equal to or greater than 100**

### Aggregate Change from June 30, 2004: Higher Severity Level Inmates vs. Other ID Groups



As compared to the June 30, 2004 population—

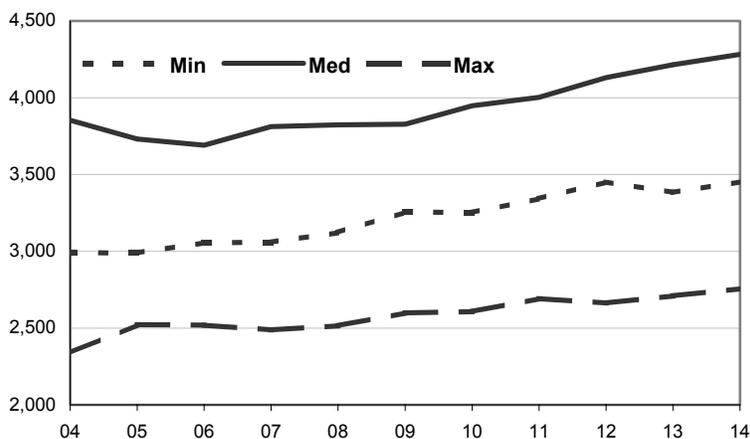
- Inmates convicted of crimes in the higher severity levels are projected to increase significantly throughout the projection period, while
- The combined total in the other ID groups is expected to decline and then increase during the projection period.

# Population & Capacity

## Projections by Custody

### Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody

	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
<b>2004 actual</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>3,853</b>	1,356	754	227	<b>2,337</b>	<b>9,181</b>
2005	<b>2,990</b>	<b>3,731</b>	1,488	847	188	<b>2,523</b>	<b>9,244</b>
2006	<b>3,056</b>	<b>3,690</b>	1,468	850	202	<b>2,520</b>	<b>9,266</b>
2007	<b>3,059</b>	<b>3,812</b>	1,452	849	188	<b>2,489</b>	<b>9,360</b>
2008	<b>3,122</b>	<b>3,823</b>	1,477	854	185	<b>2,516</b>	<b>9,461</b>
2009	<b>3,256</b>	<b>3,827</b>	1,497	895	207	<b>2,599</b>	<b>9,682</b>
2010	<b>3,253</b>	<b>3,948</b>	1,496	911	201	<b>2,608</b>	<b>9,809</b>
2011	<b>3,343</b>	<b>4,003</b>	1,562	910	221	<b>2,693</b>	<b>10,039</b>
2012	<b>3,451</b>	<b>4,131</b>	1,562	899	203	<b>2,664</b>	<b>10,246</b>
2013	<b>3,383</b>	<b>4,215</b>	1,590	908	212	<b>2,710</b>	<b>10,308</b>
2014	<b>3,452</b>	<b>4,283</b>	1,592	971	194	<b>2,757</b>	<b>10,492</b>
<i>and as percentage of total population...</i>							
<b>2004 actual</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	14.8%	8.2%	2.5%	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2005	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	16.1%	9.2%	2.0%	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2006	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	15.8%	9.2%	2.2%	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2007	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	15.5%	9.1%	2.0%	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2008	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	15.6%	9.0%	2.0%	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2009	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	15.5%	9.2%	2.1%	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2010	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	15.3%	9.3%	2.0%	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2011	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	15.6%	9.1%	2.2%	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2012	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	15.2%	8.8%	2.0%	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2013	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	15.4%	8.8%	2.1%	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2014	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	15.2%	9.3%	1.8%	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>



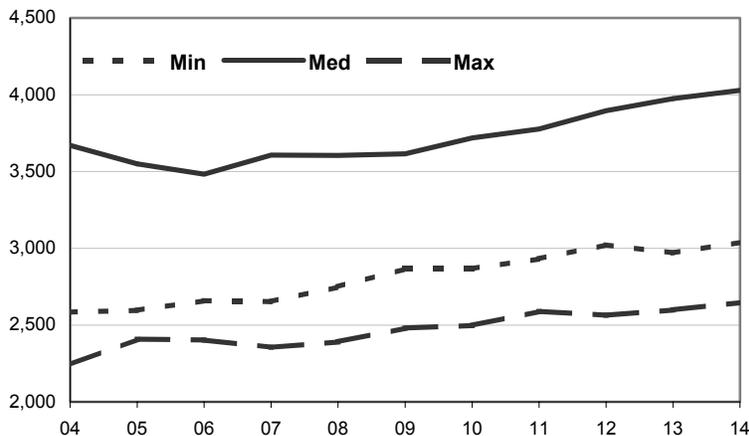
*Compared to actual June 30, 2004, the population at the end of the 10-year projection period is expected to increase by:*

- 461 minimum custody inmates.
- 430 medium custody inmates.
- 420 maximum custody inmates (including special management & unclassified.)

## Projections by Custody (cont'd)

### Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody-Males

	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
<b>2004 actual</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>3,670</b>	1,288	747	206	<b>2,241</b>	<b>8,496</b>
2005	<b>2,596</b>	<b>3,550</b>	1,421	822	166	<b>2,409</b>	<b>8,555</b>
2006	<b>2,659</b>	<b>3,482</b>	1,401	823	180	<b>2,404</b>	<b>8,545</b>
2007	<b>2,653</b>	<b>3,607</b>	1,370	819	166	<b>2,355</b>	<b>8,615</b>
2008	<b>2,750</b>	<b>3,605</b>	1,402	823	166	<b>2,391</b>	<b>8,746</b>
2009	<b>2,867</b>	<b>3,615</b>	1,430	866	185	<b>2,481</b>	<b>8,963</b>
2010	<b>2,868</b>	<b>3,718</b>	1,433	887	178	<b>2,498</b>	<b>9,084</b>
2011	<b>2,932</b>	<b>3,776</b>	1,502	889	199	<b>2,590</b>	<b>9,298</b>
2012	<b>3,023</b>	<b>3,896</b>	1,495	879	190	<b>2,564</b>	<b>9,483</b>
2013	<b>2,970</b>	<b>3,975</b>	1,525	888	186	<b>2,599</b>	<b>9,544</b>
2014	<b>3,039</b>	<b>4,029</b>	1,528	947	172	<b>2,647</b>	<b>9,715</b>
<i>and as percentage of total population...</i>							
<b>2004 actual</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	15.2%	8.8%	2.4%	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2005	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	16.6%	9.6%	1.9%	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2006	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	16.4%	9.6%	2.1%	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2007	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	15.9%	9.5%	1.9%	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2008	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	16.0%	9.4%	1.9%	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2009	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	16.0%	9.7%	2.1%	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2010	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	15.8%	9.8%	2.0%	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2011	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	16.2%	9.6%	2.1%	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2012	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	15.8%	9.3%	2.0%	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2013	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	16.0%	9.3%	1.9%	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2014	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	15.7%	9.7%	1.8%	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>



*Compared to actual June 30, 2004, the population at the end of the 10-year projection period is expected to increase by:*

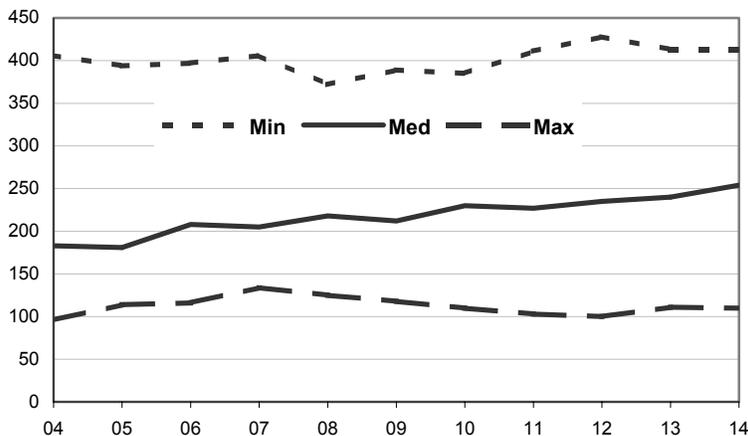
- 454 minimum custody inmates.
- 359 medium custody inmates.
- 406 maximum custody inmates (including special management & unclassified.)

# Population & Capacity

## Projections by Custody (cont'd)

### Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody-Females

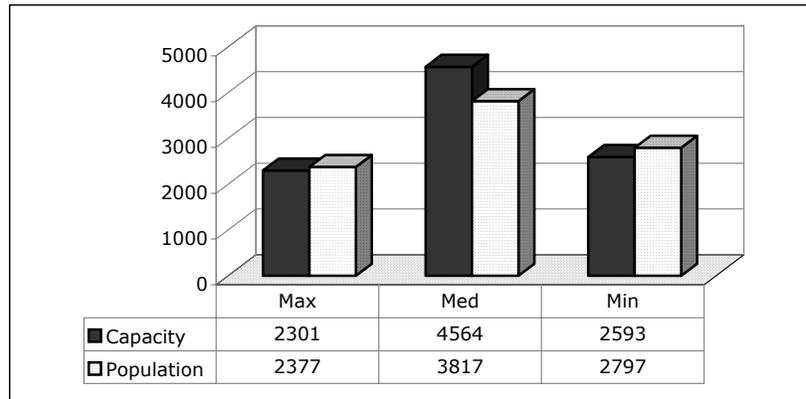
	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
<b>2004 actual</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>183</b>	68	7	21	<b>96</b>	<b>685</b>
2005	<b>394</b>	<b>181</b>	67	25	22	<b>114</b>	<b>689</b>
2006	<b>397</b>	<b>208</b>	67	27	22	<b>116</b>	<b>721</b>
2007	<b>406</b>	<b>205</b>	82	30	22	<b>134</b>	<b>745</b>
2008	<b>372</b>	<b>218</b>	75	31	19	<b>125</b>	<b>715</b>
2009	<b>389</b>	<b>212</b>	67	29	22	<b>118</b>	<b>719</b>
2010	<b>385</b>	<b>230</b>	63	24	23	<b>110</b>	<b>725</b>
2011	<b>411</b>	<b>227</b>	60	21	22	<b>103</b>	<b>741</b>
2012	<b>428</b>	<b>235</b>	67	20	13	<b>100</b>	<b>763</b>
2013	<b>413</b>	<b>240</b>	65	20	26	<b>111</b>	<b>764</b>
2014	<b>413</b>	<b>254</b>	64	24	22	<b>110</b>	<b>777</b>
<i>and as percentage of total population...</i>							
<b>2004 actual</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	9.9%	1.0%	3.1%	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2005	<b>57.2%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	9.7%	3.6%	3.2%	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2006	<b>55.1%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	9.3%	3.7%	3.1%	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2007	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	11.0%	4.0%	3.0%	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2008	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	10.5%	4.3%	2.7%	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2009	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	9.3%	4.0%	3.1%	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2010	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	8.7%	3.3%	3.2%	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2011	<b>55.5%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	8.1%	2.8%	3.0%	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2012	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	8.8%	2.6%	1.7%	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2013	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	8.5%	2.6%	3.4%	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>
2014	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	8.2%	3.1%	2.8%	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>



Compared to actual June 30, 2004, the population at the end of the 10-year projection period is expected to increase by:

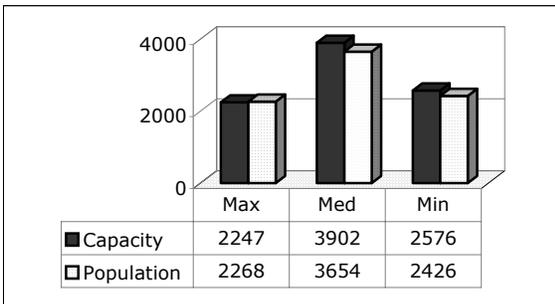
- 7 minimum custody inmates.
- 71 medium custody inmates.
- 14 maximum custody inmates (including special management & unclassified.)

## Capacity & Population Breakdowns, by Gender & Custody December 31, 2004



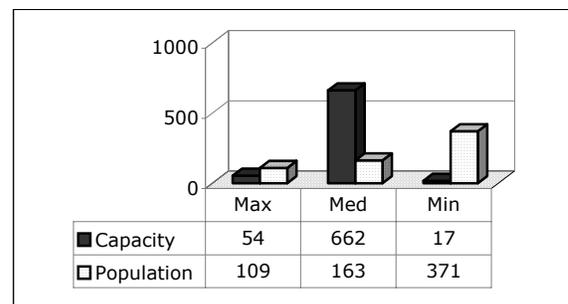
### CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — SYSTEMWIDE TOTAL

Capacity = 9,458    Population = 8,991



### CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — MALES

Capacity = 8,725    Population = 8,348



### CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — FEMALES

Capacity = 733    Population = 643

While system-wide totals provide general information regarding trends and correctional system status, analysis of capacity requirements cannot be based on system-wide totals, but must take into account both inmate gender and custody requirements. Inmates can be placed in higher security locations than their custody classification level would indicate (minimum custody inmates in medium security housing, for example) but the reverse cannot happen. Inmates with higher custody classifications cannot be placed in locations with a lower security designation. Moreover, capacity in an all male or all female facility is not available for housing inmates of the opposite gender. Finally, there are facility-specific considerations which come into play. As an example, the security designation of much of the female capacity at TCF's Central Unit is medium security. While this capacity is suitable for housing medium custody females, it would not be appropriate for housing medium custody males.

# Population & Capacity

page 42

## Adjusted Baseline Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Male Inmates, by Custody

	Max	Med	Min	Total
Current Capacity	2,247	3,902	2,576	8,725
Utilization Adjustments	(48)	(106)	84	(70)
<b>(Adjusted) Baseline Capacity</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>8,655</b>
<b>Projected Male Population</b>				
June 30, 2005	2,409	3,550	2,596	8,555
June 30, 2006	2,404	3,482	2,659	8,545
June 30, 2007	2,355	3,607	2,653	8,615
June 30, 2008	2,391	3,605	2,750	8,746
June 30, 2009	2,481	3,615	2,867	8,963
June 30, 2010	2,498	3,718	2,868	9,084
June 30, 2011	2,590	3,776	2,932	9,298
June 30, 2012	2,564	3,896	3,023	9,483
June 30, 2013	2,599	3,975	2,970	9,544
June 30, 2014	2,647	4,029	3,039	9,715

### Population projections

The population numbers are based on the Kansas Sentencing Commission's FY 2004 projections. In addition to its basic projections by inmate ID group, the commission also prepared a separate breakdown by custody and a separate breakdown by gender. The numbers above correspond with the commission's total projections for male inmates; the custody distribution by gender was calculated by first estimating the custody breakdown for women, and then subtracting those from the totals to derive an estimate for males.

### Adjusted Baseline Capacity

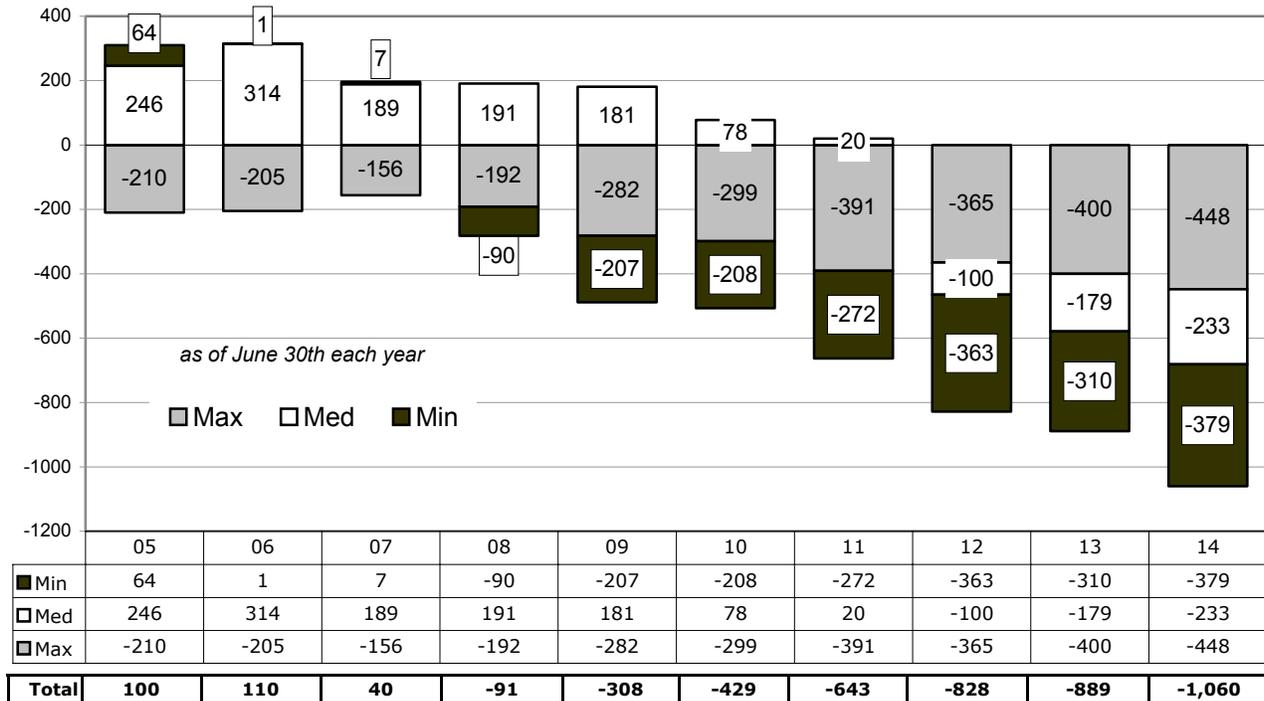
The capacity numbers are based on the department's existing capacity for male inmates of 8,524 beds. The raw capacity numbers have been adjusted, however, to reflect certain utilization and operational factors to provide a more accurate estimate of bed availability at each custody level. These *utilization adjustments* reflect the following:

- (1) non-KDOC beds counted in the system-wide capacity are special purpose beds (such as those at Larned State Hospital) and their utilization depends on the number of inmates suitable for placement; and,
- (2) on any given day, some lower custody inmates occupy higher custody beds. Examples of situations where the latter occurs include: inmates who have received their initial custody classification but who are still undergoing evaluation as part of the intake process; inmates who have just received a lower custody classification and are waiting transfer to a lower custody bed; and, inmates whose medical condition requires close proximity to a level of medical care that is only available within a higher security unit.

The net effect of the utilization adjustments is as follows:

- -70 total beds.
- -48 maximum custody beds.
- -106 medium custody beds.
- +84 minimum custody beds.

## Difference Between Adjusted Baseline Capacity and Projected Male Inmate Population, by Custody Level



This chart summarizes the difference between available capacity for male inmates and the projected male inmate population, by custody, for the end of each fiscal year through FY 2014.

With the exception of minimum custody beds in FY 05, FY 06, and FY 07, and medium custody beds from FY 05 through FY 11, capacity deficits are projected at a variety of custody levels during all fiscal years of the projection period. The total deficit ranges from a low of -91 in FY 08 to a high of -1,060 at the end of FY 14.

# Population & Capacity

---

page 44

## Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Female Inmates, by Custody

	Max	Med	Min	Total
<b>Current Capacity</b>	54	662	17	733
<b>Projected Female Population</b>				
June 30, 2005	114	181	394	689
June 30, 2006	116	208	397	721
June 30, 2007	134	205	406	745
June 30, 2008	125	218	372	715
June 30, 2009	118	212	389	719
June 30, 2010	110	230	385	725
June 30, 2011	103	227	411	741
June 30, 2012	100	235	428	763
June 30, 2013	111	240	413	764
June 30, 2014	110	254	413	777

---

The security designation of capacity for females is heavily weighted towards medium custody because medium and minimum custody inmates are housed together at Topeka Correctional Facility's Central Unit. All of the beds in these living units are classified as medium. (The I Cellhouse compound and J dormitory are also part of TCF-Central, but they have their own perimeter and are physically separated from the rest of the facility.)

An overall bed surplus is no longer expected throughout the projection period, as has been noted in previous years. The department is expected to expend capacity by the end of FY 10. Because of the existing bed surplus for females, the department has entered into a contract with the federal Bureau of Prisons whereby state capacity will be used for placement of up to 28 female inmates from the federal system. The agreement became effective January 1, 2002, and was revised effective January 1, 2005. Under the terms of the revised agreement, the state is reimbursed \$70.89 per day for each inmate.

KDOC  
2005

# **Offender Responsibility**

---

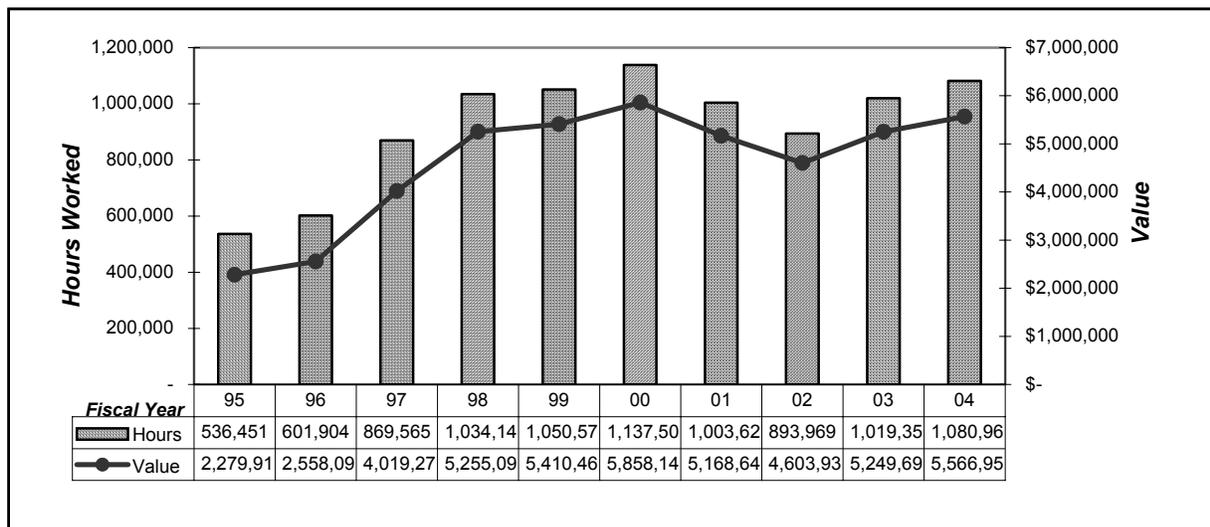
## Introduction

Over the past several years, the Department of Corrections has increased the emphasis placed on offender accountability and responsibility. A number of policies and operational practices have been implemented or revised with this goal in mind. In this section, information is provided on the results of several of these initiatives. These include:

- community service work
- offender fees and payments
  - ...by all inmates*
  - ...by work release inmates*
  - ...by inmates employed in private correctional industries*
- the privileges and incentives system

# Offender Responsibility

## Total Hours and Estimated Value of Community Service Work FY 1995–FY 2004

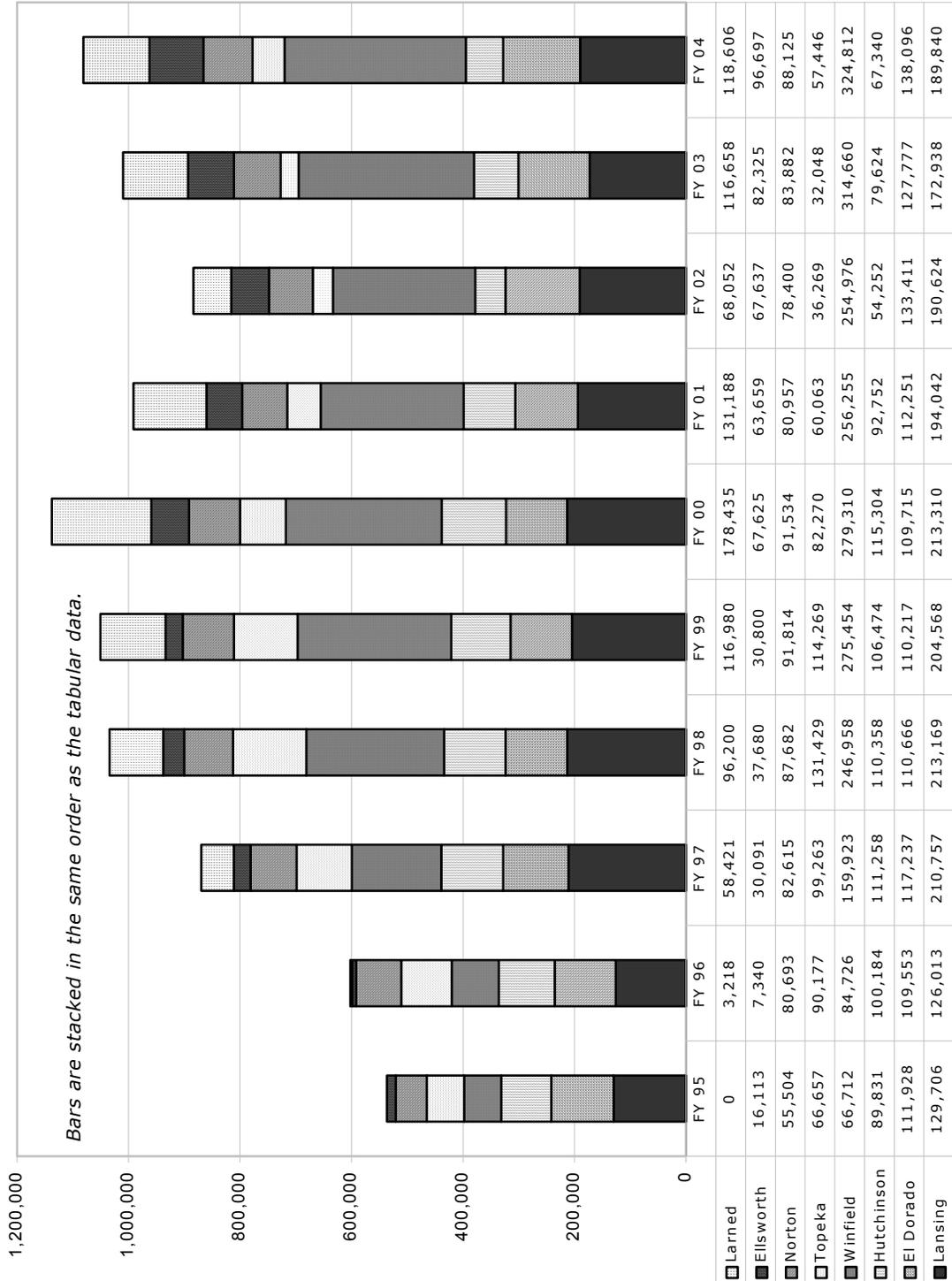


### COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK

KDOC inmates are expected to participate in work and/or program assignments. One of the primary work venues for minimum custody inmates is community service work. Each year, numerous KDOC work details perform a wide variety of tasks for public and non-profit agencies that these agencies would not be able to accomplish otherwise.

- The 1,080,962 hours worked in FY 2004 is approximately 6% more than the number of hours completed in FY 2003.
- If estimated at the minimum wage rate of \$5.15/hour, the total value of community service work performed by KDOC offenders was approximately \$5.57 million in FY 2004.
- Most of the community service work performed by KDOC offenders is done by minimum custody inmates. However, offenders on post-incarceration supervision also are assigned to community service projects. In FY 2004, these offenders worked a total of 28,675 hours.

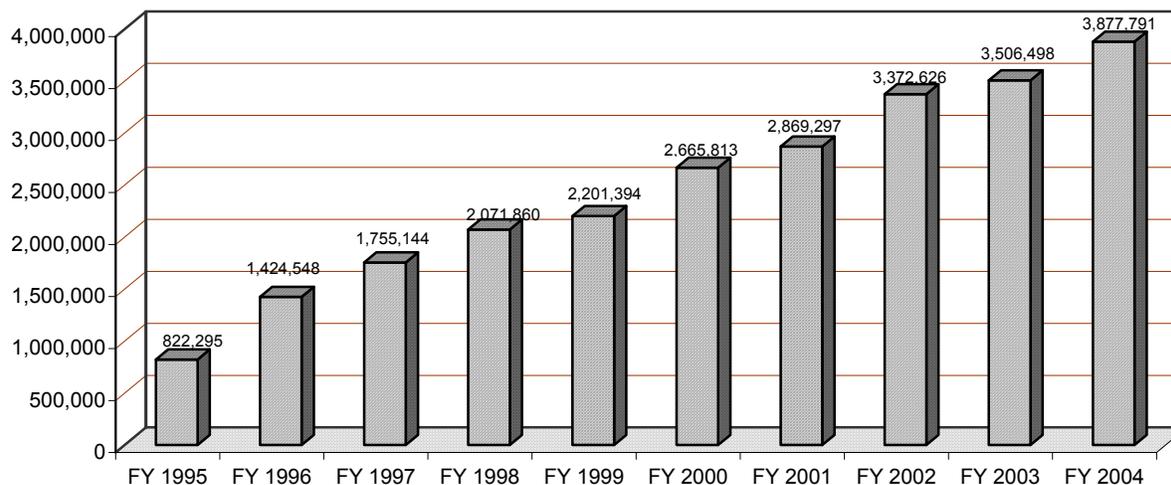
## Community Service Hours Worked, by Facility FY 1995—FY 2004



# Offender Responsibility

page 48

## Offender Payments for Fees and Other Obligations FY 1995—FY 2004



In 1995 the department greatly expanded its use of fees as part of a larger initiative to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Between FY 1995 and FY 2004, total offender payments for KDOC fees and court-related payments more than quadrupled, increasing from \$822,295 to \$3,877,791. Cumulative payments by offenders over the nine-year period totaled \$24.6 million. KDOC fees and assessments now include the following:

**Reimbursement for room, board and transportation.** Work release inmates and inmates employed by private correctional industries pay 25% of their gross wages in partial reimbursement for room and board. The reimbursement rate changed during FY 2001; previously, the rate was \$52.40 per week. Where applicable, these inmates also reimburse the state at \$.37/mile for costs incurred in transporting them to their work site.

**Administrative fee.** Inmates pay \$1 per month for administration of their inmate trust account. Proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

**Supervision fee.** Offenders on post-incarceration supervision pay a supervision fee of \$25 per month. *(The fee policy was revised, effective January 1, 2002. Prior to this date, offenders paid either \$25 or \$15 per month, depending on incentive level.)* 25% of fee proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund; the balance is used to improve supervision services.

**Sick call fee.** Inmates are charged a fee of \$2 for each sick call visit initiated by the inmate (although no inmate is denied medical treatment because of an inability to pay).

**Drug test fee.** Inmates are charged \$5.35 for the cost of conducting a drug test if the drug test result is positive. They are also charged \$15 for a follow-up confirmation test if one is requested. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision are charged a fee of \$10 for a positive drug test and \$30 for a follow-up confirmation test.

In addition to KDOC fees and charges, offenders pay court-ordered restitution, dependent support, court filing fees, attorney fees and other court-ordered payments. Private correctional industry inmates make payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund if they do not owe court-ordered restitution. Work release and private correctional industry inmates also pay federal and state taxes.

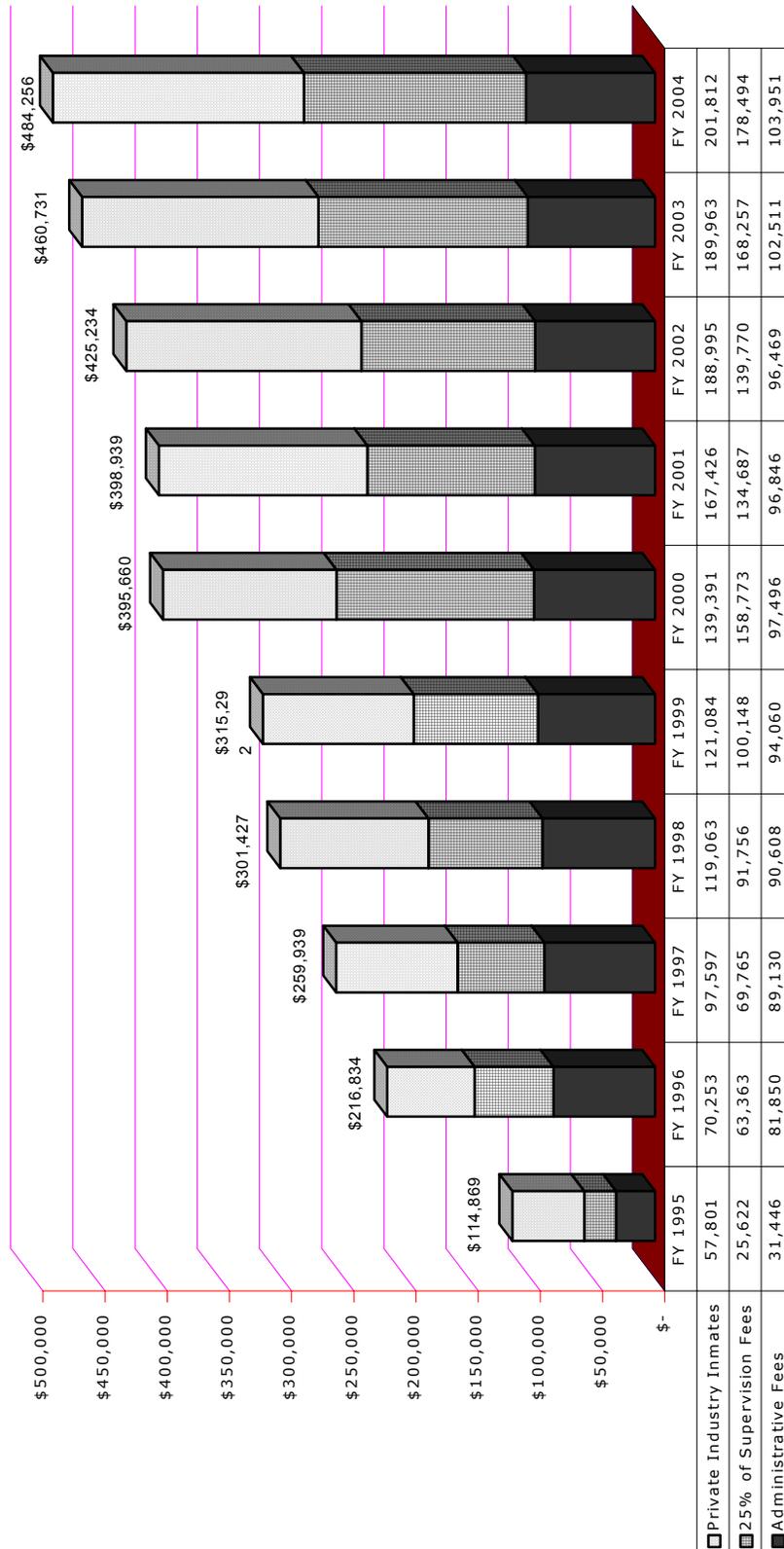
## Offender Payments Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995—FY 2004

Type of Payment	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	Total
Room and Board	\$ 451,681	\$ 749,561	\$ 907,603	\$ 1,079,142	\$ 1,147,969	\$ 1,330,076	\$ 1,592,046	\$ 2,166,425	\$ 2,208,169	\$ 11,632,672
Supervision Fees	102,488	253,450	279,058	367,024	400,590	635,093	538,769	563,944	664,586	3,805,002
Court-Ordered Restitution	108,096	121,407	209,459	249,042	239,599	257,811	295,331	189,601	191,067	1,861,413
Crime Victims (see note)	57,801	71,622	101,044	119,063	121,084	139,391	167,426	188,995	189,963	1,156,389
Administrative Fees	31,446	81,850	89,130	90,608	94,060	97,496	96,846	96,469	102,511	780,416
Transportation	11,229	17,709	41,176	49,381	66,334	73,967	73,264	73,968	45,828	452,856
Medical Payments	33,043	32,801	35,171	41,196	46,654	44,645	12,243	14,203	13,414	273,370
Sick Call Fees	13,990	31,397	30,189	31,730	32,384	34,644	37,384	34,274	36,571	282,563
Dependent Support	11,221	46,032	32,612	17,953	11,249	16,068	17,019	6,234	3,931	162,318
UA Fees	1,300	9,112	11,484	8,601	22,140	19,223	23,067	19,785	26,883	141,544
Attorney Fees Paid	-	8,201	10,109	5,708	10,875	8,617	3,166	3,436	5,194	55,306
Filing Fees		1,408	8,109	12,413	8,456	8,782	12,736	15,293	18,431	85,628
	\$ 822,295	\$ 1,424,548	\$ 1,755,144	\$ 2,071,860	\$ 2,201,394	\$ 2,665,813	\$ 2,869,297	\$ 3,372,626	\$ 3,506,498	\$ 20,689,476

Note: To avoid double-counting, the amount shown for Crime Victims includes only those payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund which did not originate from Administrative Fees and Supervision Fees. Therefore, the table understates the total amount transferred from all KDOC offender-generated revenues to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. During the nine-year period, the total was \$2.9 million.

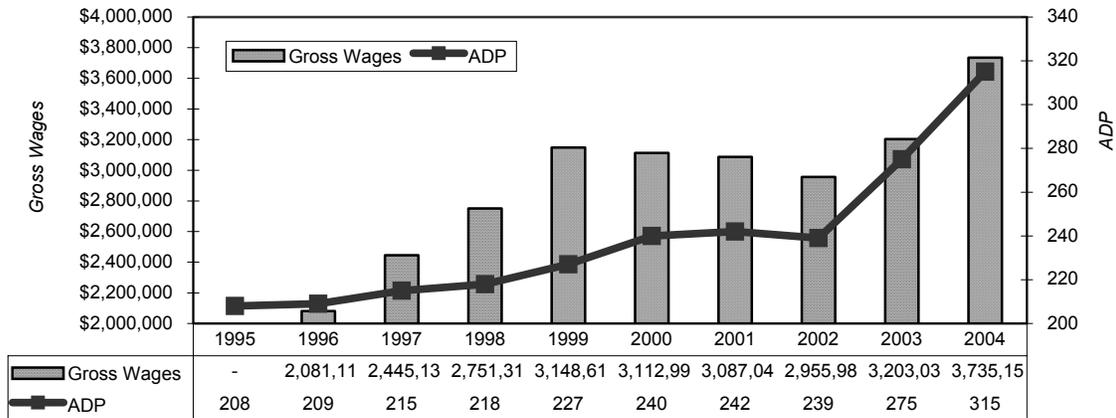
# Offender Responsibility

**Transfers to Crime Victims Compensation Fund  
By source of revenue FY 1995—FY 2004**



Since January 1, 1995, the Department of Corrections has transferred funds from various inmate revenue sources to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These transfers originate from: (1) entire proceeds from a \$1 monthly fee paid by inmates for administration of their inmate trust accounts; (2) 25% of the proceeds of the monthly supervision fee paid by offenders on post-incarceration supervision; and (3) amounts deducted for this purpose from wages of inmates employed by private correctional industries.

## Work Release Inmates: ADP and Gross Wages Earned FY 1995—FY 2004

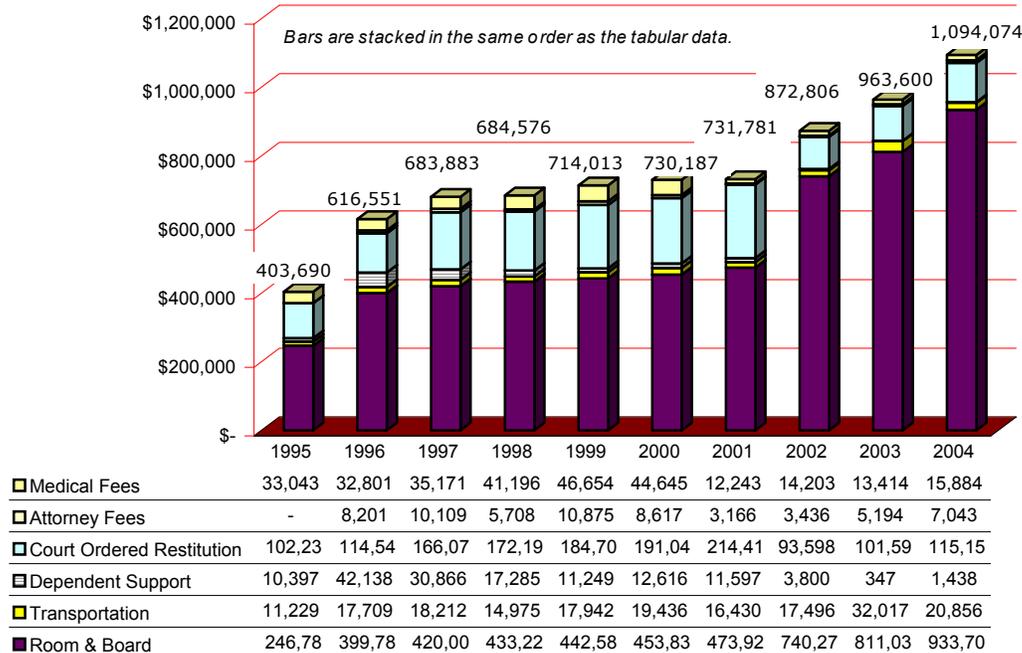


The department has work release programs in Wichita, Hutchinson, and Topeka, with capacities of 250 (including some permanent party inmates), 48, and 20, respectively.

The total work release ADP was 315 in FY 2004, compared to 208 in FY 1995. Gross wages earned by work release inmates totaled \$3,735,156 in FY 2004—an increase of 79% from FY 1996.

# Offender Responsibility

## Payments by Work Release Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995—FY 2004



### Work release inmates pay:

Room and board reimbursement at a rate equal to 25% of their gross wages. This rate took effect July 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.37 per mile) for transportation to and from work.

Medical expenses.

Court-ordered payments such as restitution, dependent support, and attorney fees.

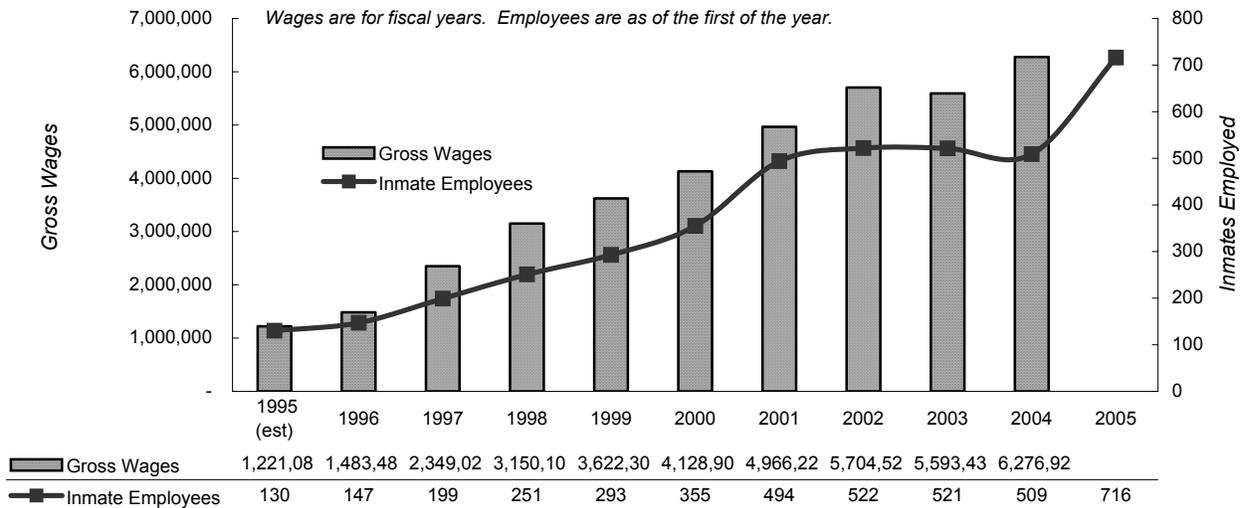
State and federal taxes.

Payments made by work release inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$1,094,074 in FY 2004, including \$933,702 for room and board and \$115,151 for court-ordered restitution.

In FY 2004, the average reimbursement to the state by each work release inmate was approximately \$3,030\*.

\*Amounts do not include an estimate for taxes. While we have information on withholding amounts for state and federal taxes on earnings by work release inmates, we do not maintain data on their actual tax liability.

## Private Industry Inmates: Number Employed & Gross Wages Earned 1995–2004



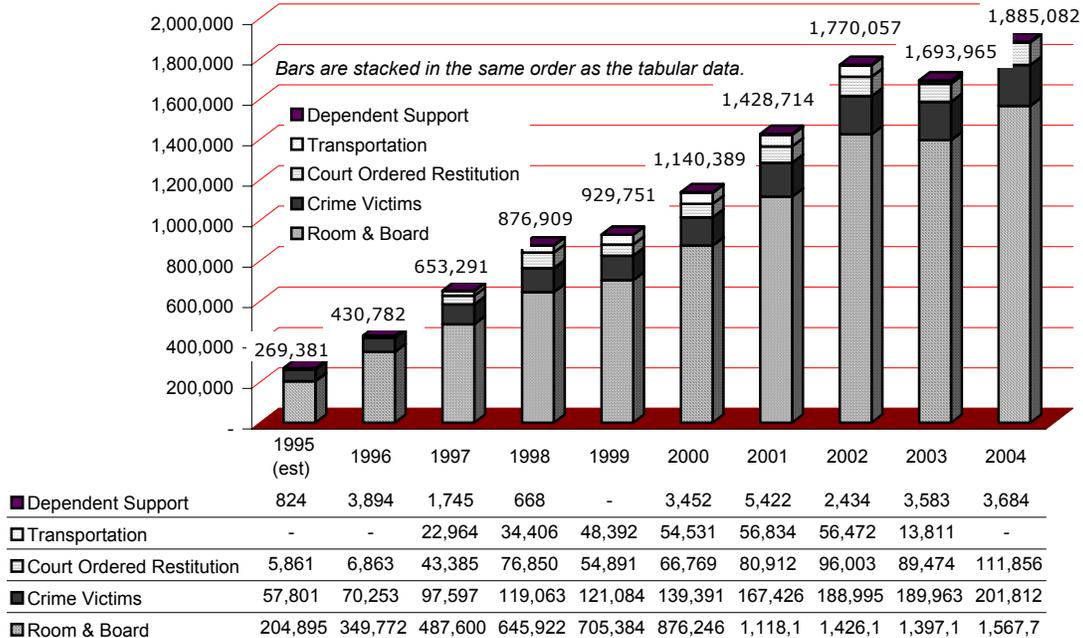
KDOC has significantly increased its emphasis on recruiting private correctional industry in the past several years. The department currently has 20 agreements with private companies for employment of inmates in or near KDOC facilities.

The number of inmates employed by private correctional industries on December 31, 2004 was five and a half times the 1995 level.

Gross wages earned by these inmates totaled \$6.3 million in FY 2004—more than five times the estimated wages in FY 1995. Inmates employed by private correctional industries must earn at least minimum wage.

# Offender Responsibility

## Payments by Private Industry Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995–FY 2004



\*In FY 2004, the private employers at LCF began transporting inmates; thereby, removing the need to have inmates reimburse transportation costs.

Inmates employed by private correctional industries pay:

Room and board reimbursement to the state at a rate equal to 25% of gross wages. This rate became effective February 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.37 per mile) for transportation to and from work, if located off prison grounds.

Either court-ordered restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

State and federal taxes.

Payments made by these inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$1,885,082 in FY 2004, including \$1,567,730 for room and board and \$313,668 for restitution and victim compensation.

## Privileges and Incentives

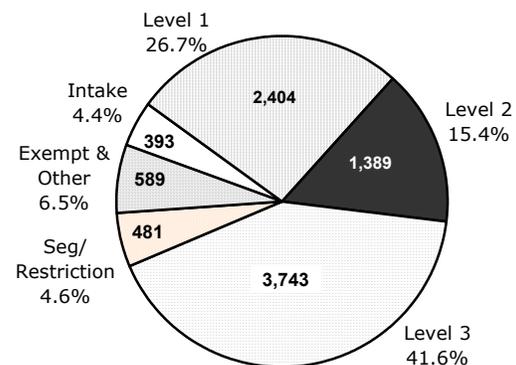
*Inmate Privilege Levels*

Incentive Type	Intake	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
TV/electronics ownership	no	no	yes	yes
Handicrafts	no	no	no	yes
Participate in organizations	no	limited	limited	yes
Canteen limit (per monthly pay period)	10	40	110	180
Property	intake only	limited	max allowed by policy	
Incentive pay eligibility	none	\$.60/day	max allowed by policy	
Visitation	none	clergy, atty, immediate family, & approved mentor	max allowed by policy	

In January 1996, the Department of Corrections implemented a new system of privileges and incentives to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Offenders must earn privileges in several major incentive categories, including property, canteen purchase limits, visitation, and eligibility for higher pay rates/better jobs, including correctional industry jobs. Privileges must be earned, and they also can be lost. Offender behavior resulting in disciplinary convictions or loss of custody may result in a reduction in privilege level.

As summarized in the table above, there are four privilege levels for inmates—intake, plus three graduated incentive levels. Effective January 1, 2002, post-incarceration offenders were no longer assigned an incentive level.

*Inmate Population, by Privilege Level*



*Inmate population as of January 3, 2005*

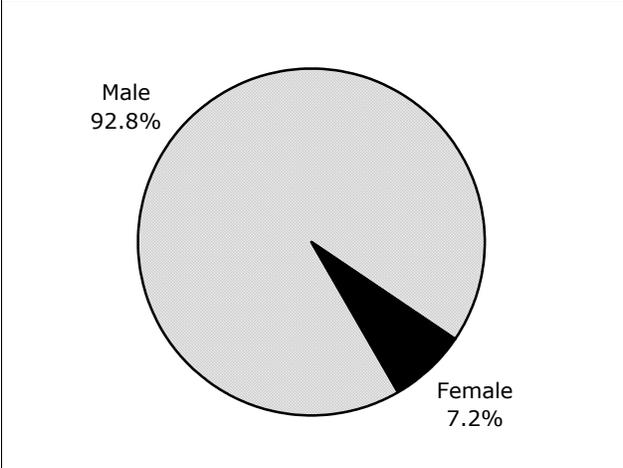
*The two largest incentive level groups for inmates are Level 3 and Level 1—representing over 68% of the inmate population. A small percentage of inmates are exempt from the level system—such as work release inmates, inmates participating in therapeutic treatment communities, and inmates housed at the central unit of Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.*

KDOC  
2005

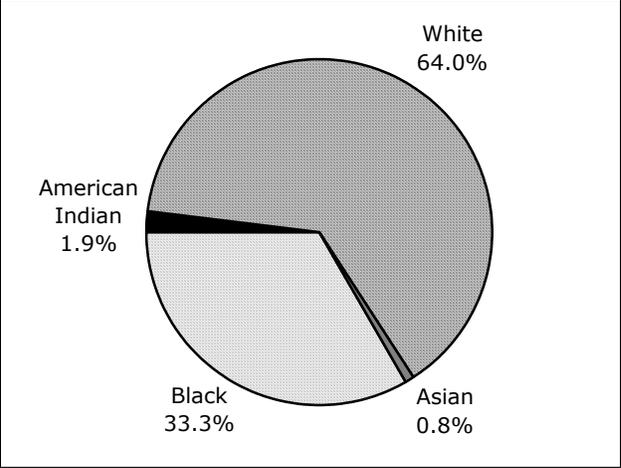
# **Offender Trends**

---

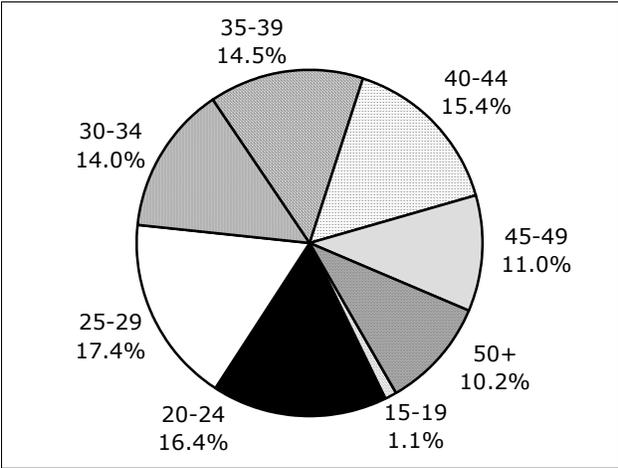
Demographics: December 31, 2004 Inmate Population



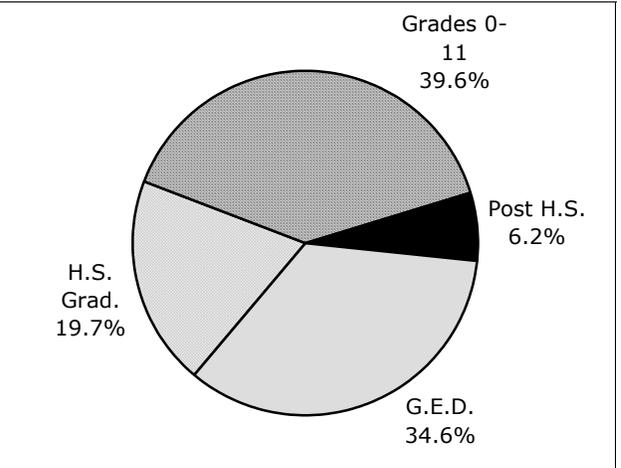
Gender



Race



Current Age



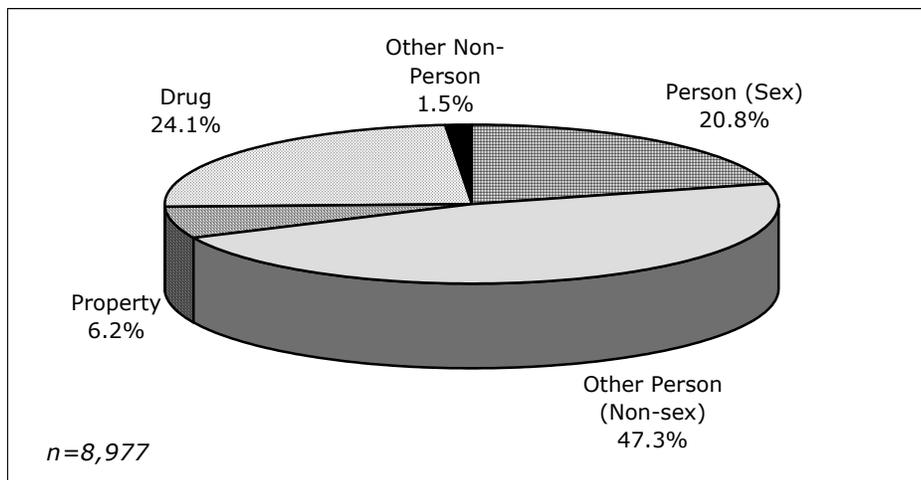
Educational Level

N=8,991 inmates. Information unavailable as follows: Education Level (n=215). Not included as a separate racial category is "Hispanic", of which there were 747 inmates, including 711 in the "White" category, 22 in "Black", and 14 in other racial groups.

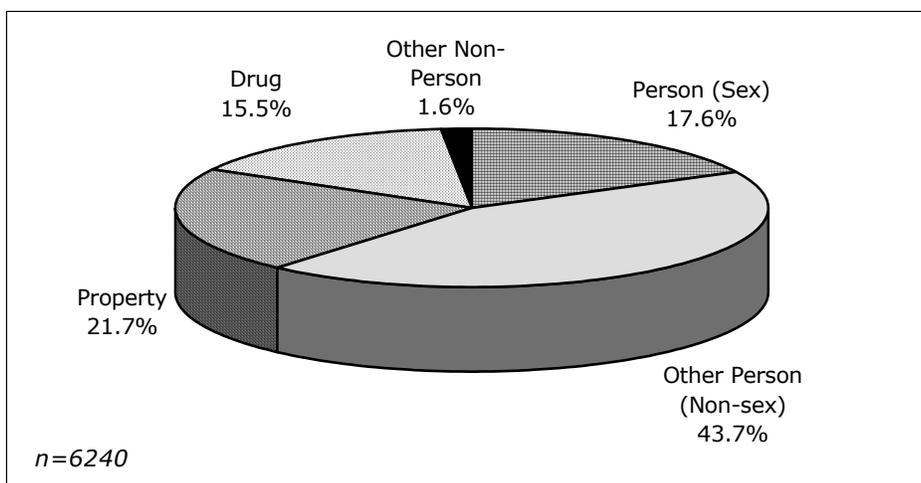
# Offender Trends

## Total Inmate Population by Type of Crime (Most Serious Offense) 12-31-2004 Compared to 6-30-1993\*

### December 31, 2004



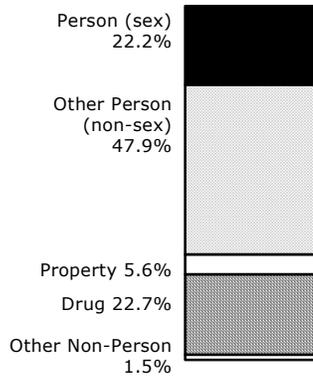
### June 30, 1993



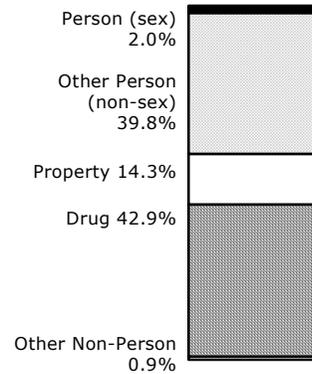
*Note: Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations. Information was unavailable for 92 offenders in 1993 and 14 offenders in 2004.*

## Inmate Population by Gender and Type of Crime (most serious offense) 12-31-04 Compared to 6-30-93

### Males (n=8348)

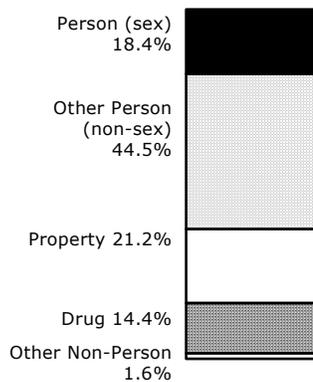


### Females (n=643)

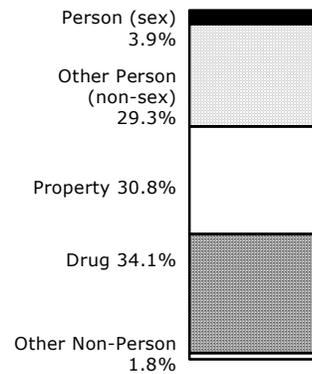


**December 31, 2004**

### Males (n=5905)



### Females (n=335)

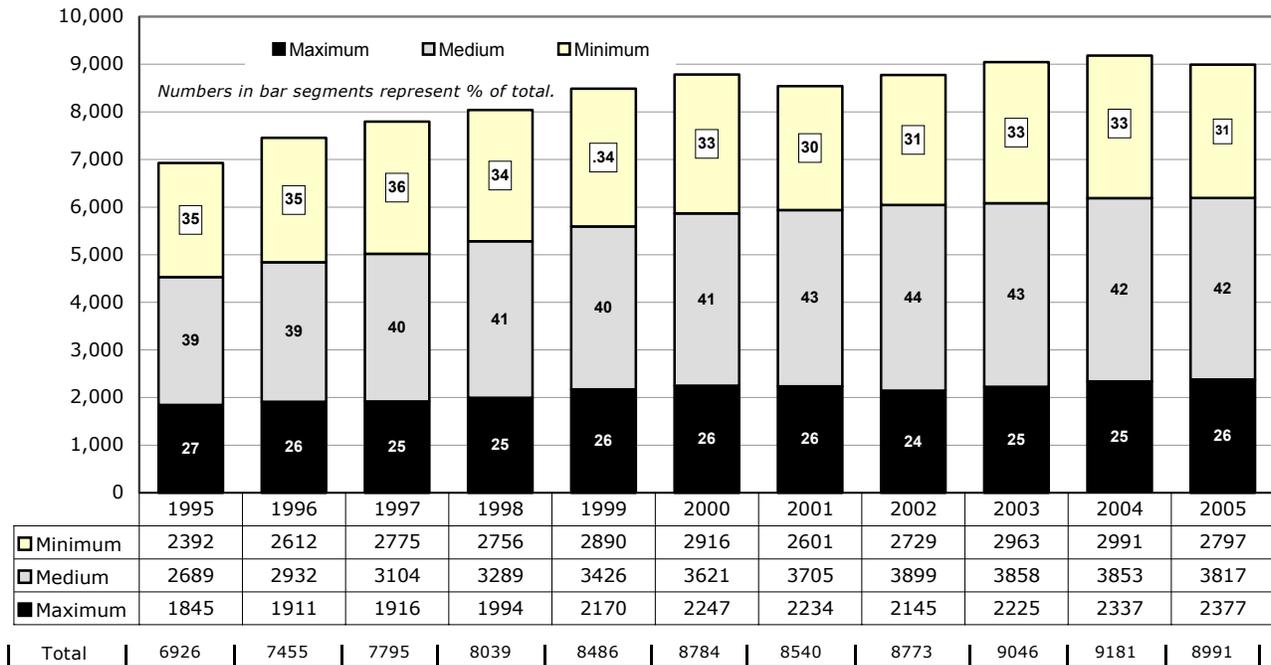


**June 30, 1993**

*Note: Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations. Information was unavailable for: 4 female offenders in 1993; 5 female offenders in 2004; 88 male offenders in 1993; and, 9 male offenders in 2004.*

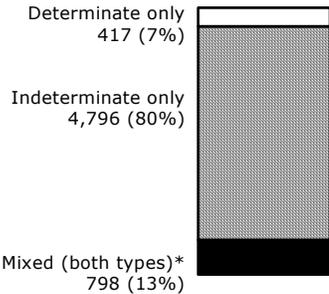
# Offender Trends

## Year-end Inmate Population by Custody Level Fiscal Years 1995–2005 (12-31-04)

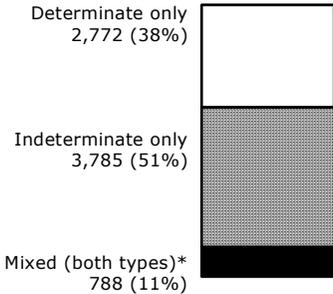


- This graph presents trend information on the custody composition of the inmate population since FY 1995.
- Note that the totals for maximum custody include special management and unclassified inmates, as well as regular maximum custody.

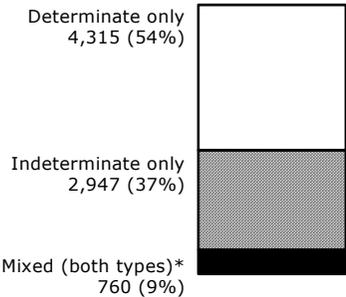
Distribution of the Inmate Population by Type of Sentencing Structure: Comparison on Selected Dates (after passage of Sentencing Guidelines Act)



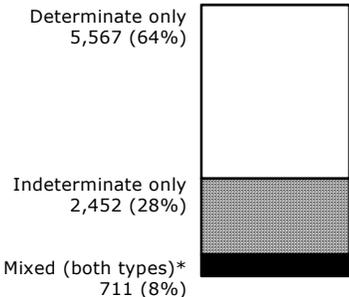
June 30, 1994



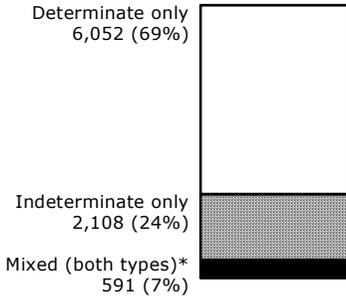
June 30, 1996



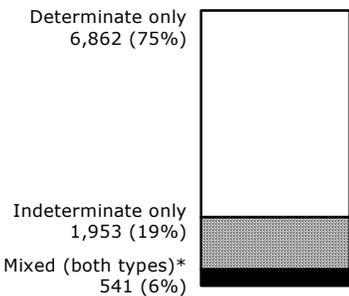
June 30, 1998



June 30, 2000



June 30, 2002

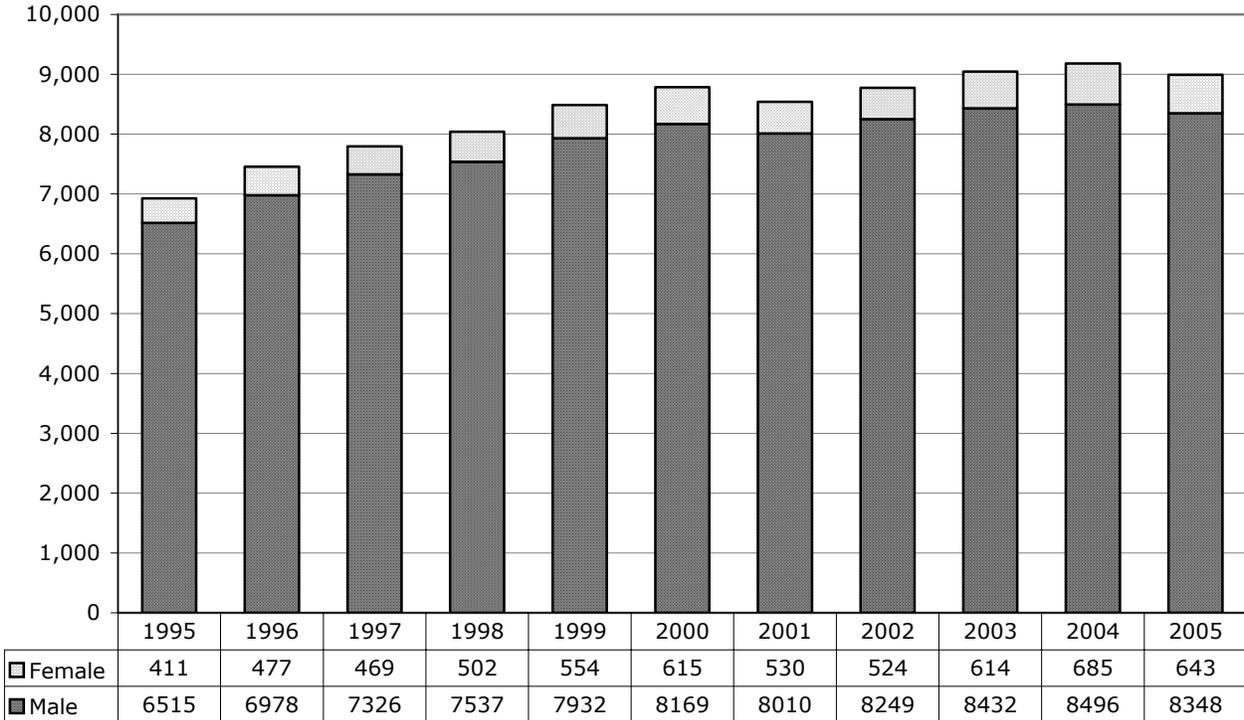


June 30, 2004

\*"Mixed" indicates that both determinate and indeterminate sentencing are involved. It includes offenders who have active sentences for crimes committed both before and after July 1, 1993, as well as offenders with "old" sentences that were converted to a guidelines sentence. Sentence structure information was unavailable for 80 offenders in FY 94, 110 in FY 96, 17 in FY 98, 54 in FY 00, 22 in FY 02, and 25 on June 30, 2004.

# Offender Trends

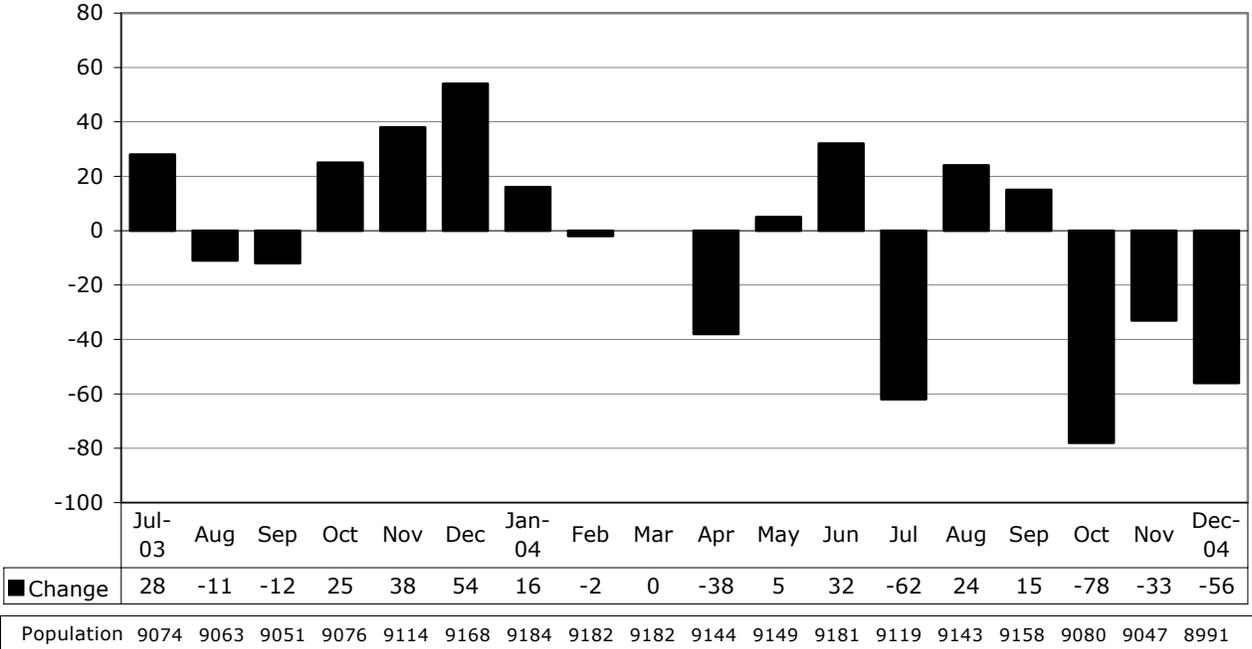
**Total Inmate Population: FY 1995—2004 and FY 2005 to Date  
(through 12-31-04)**



*Population is as of June 30th each year except FY 2005, which is as of December 31, 2004.*

- During the first six months of FY 2005, the inmate population decreased by 190 (-2.1%).
- The decrease in the inmate population from FY 2000 to FY 2001 is primarily due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

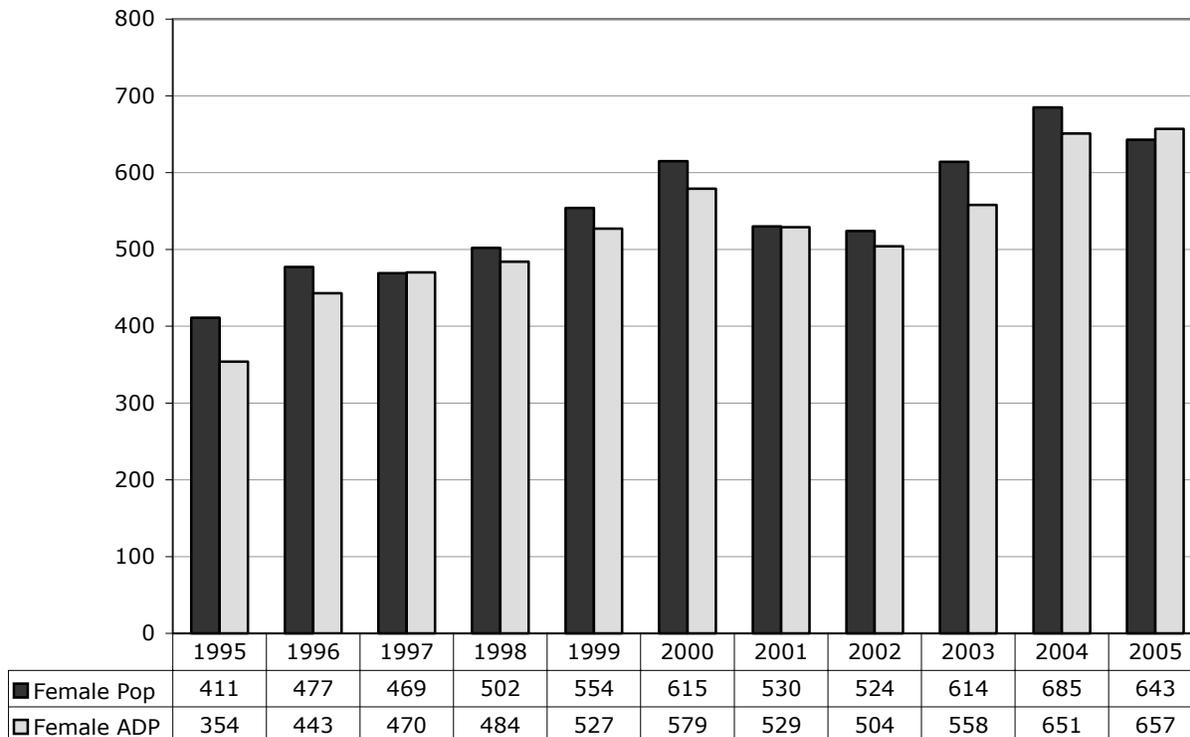
**Change in Month-end Inmate Population During 18-Month Period:  
July 2003 Through December 2004**



- The inmate population fluctuated considerably during the 18-month period, with the monthly change ranging from +54 to -78. There were increases in 9 of the months, decreases in 8 of the months, and no change for one month.

# Offender Trends

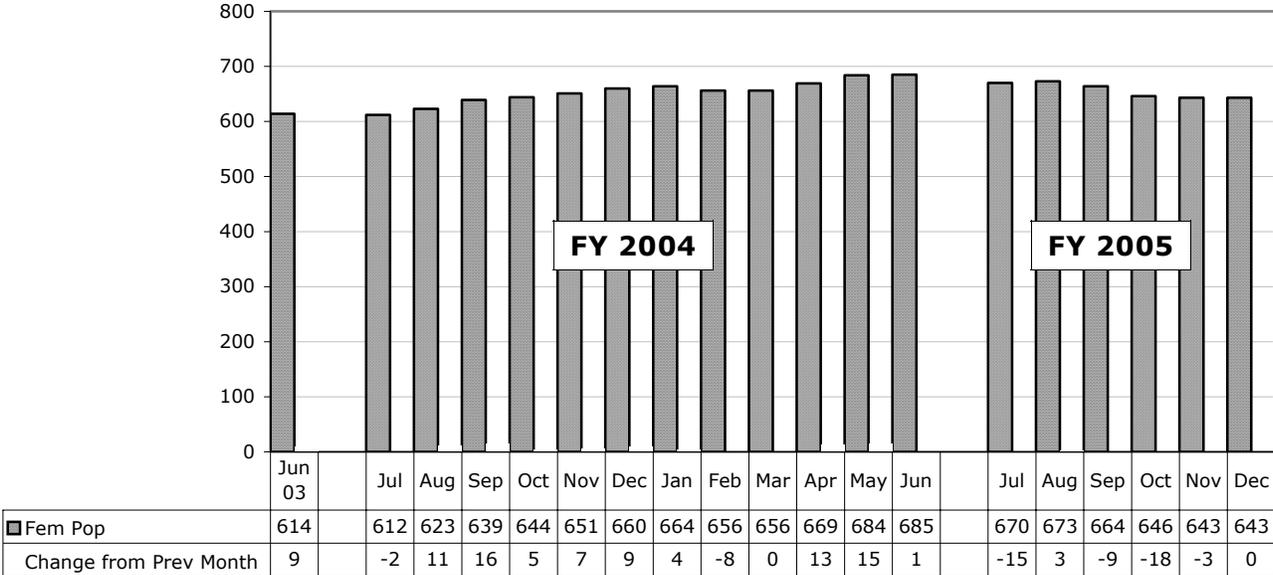
**Female Inmate Population and Average Daily Population:  
FY 1995–2004 and FY 2005 to Date  
(through 12-31-04)**



*The population figures reflect the number of female inmates as of June 30 each year except FY 2005 to date, which is December 31, 2004. The average daily population (ADP) is the average daily count for the fiscal year, except for FY 2005 to date, which is for the first six months of the fiscal year.*

- The December 31, 2004 female population of 643 is smaller by 42 (-6.1%) than at the end of FY 2004, but is 56.4% greater than FY 1995.
- The decreases in the female inmate population and ADP for FY 2001 and 2002 are primarily due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.
- In addition to KDOC inmates, the female population reported since FY 2002 includes federal inmates placed at Topeka Correctional Facility pursuant to a contractual agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons. There were 14 federal inmates at TCF on June 30, 2002, and 28 on June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

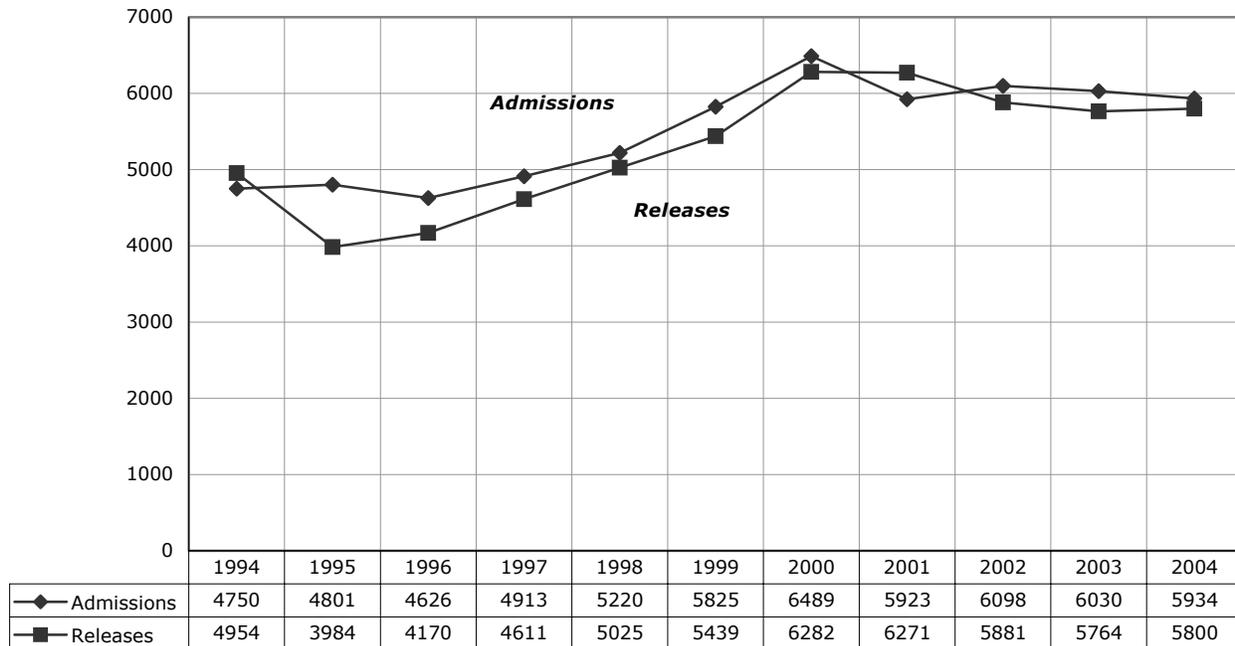
**End-of-Month Female Inmate Population:  
FY 2004 and FY 2005 to Date  
(through 12-31-04)**



- The number of females on December 31, 2004 (643) is greater by 29 (4.7%) than 18 months before, on June 30, 2003.
- In addition to KDOC inmates, the female population includes federal inmates placed at Topeka Correctional Facility pursuant to a contractual agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons. The number of federal inmates was 14 as of June 30, 2002, and 28 as of June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2004.

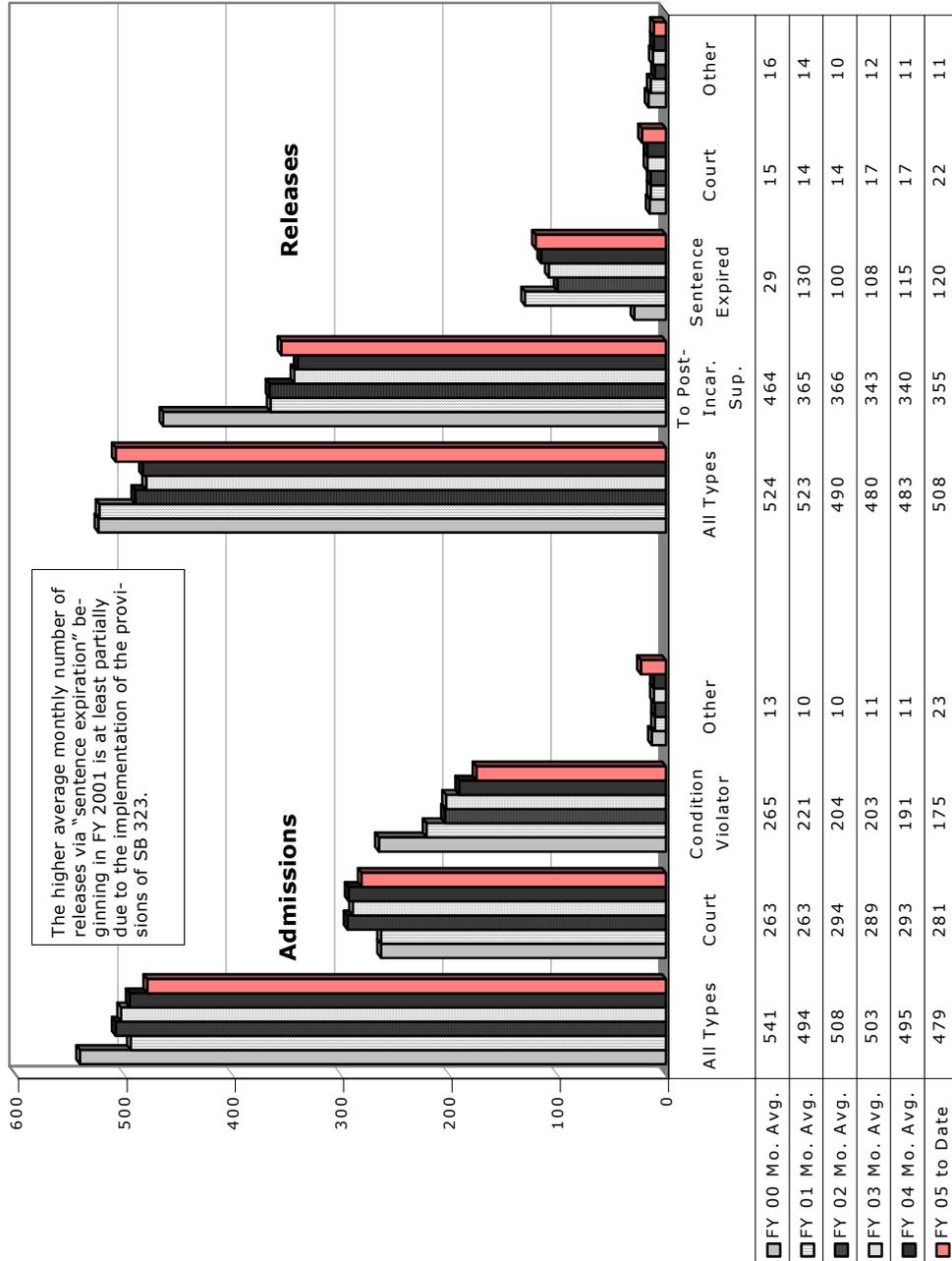
# Offender Trends

**Yearly Admissions and Releases:  
Fiscal Years 1994–2004**



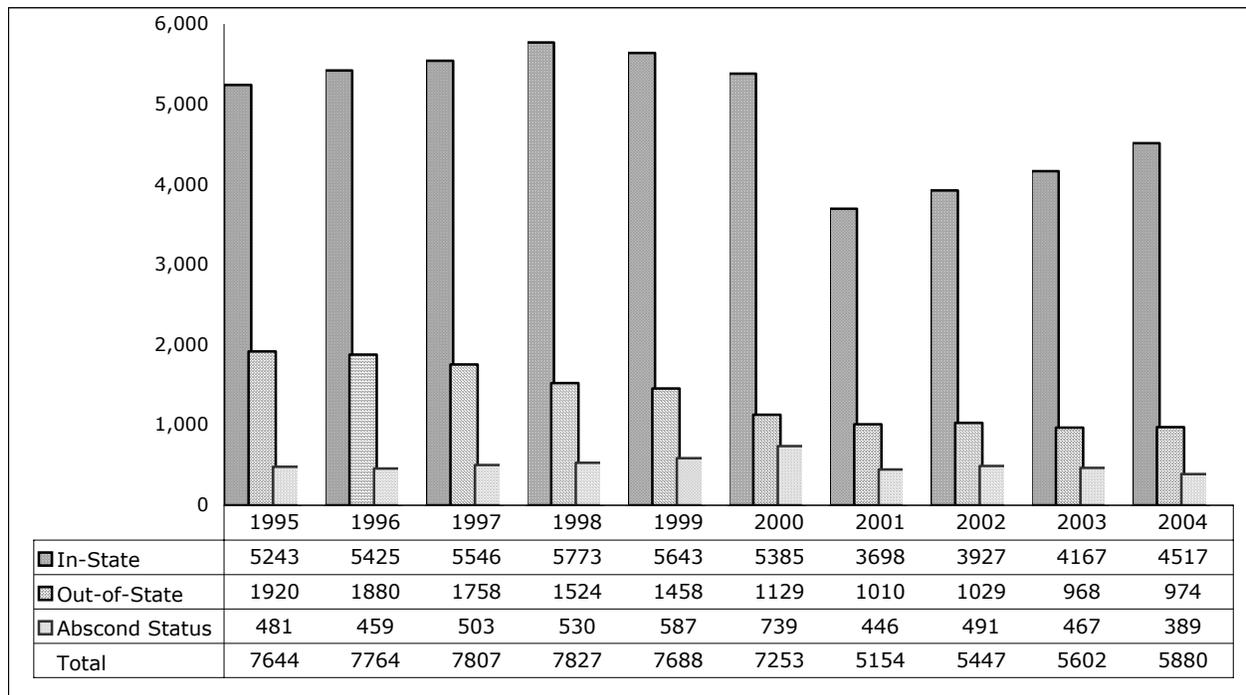
- Admissions in FY 2004 numbered 5,934—down 96 (-1.6%) from 6,030 in FY 2003.
- Releases in FY 2004 numbered 5,800—up 36 (0.6%) from 5,764 in FY 2003.

**Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month by Major Category: Comparison of Selected Years FY 2000—FY 2005 (through 12-31-04)**



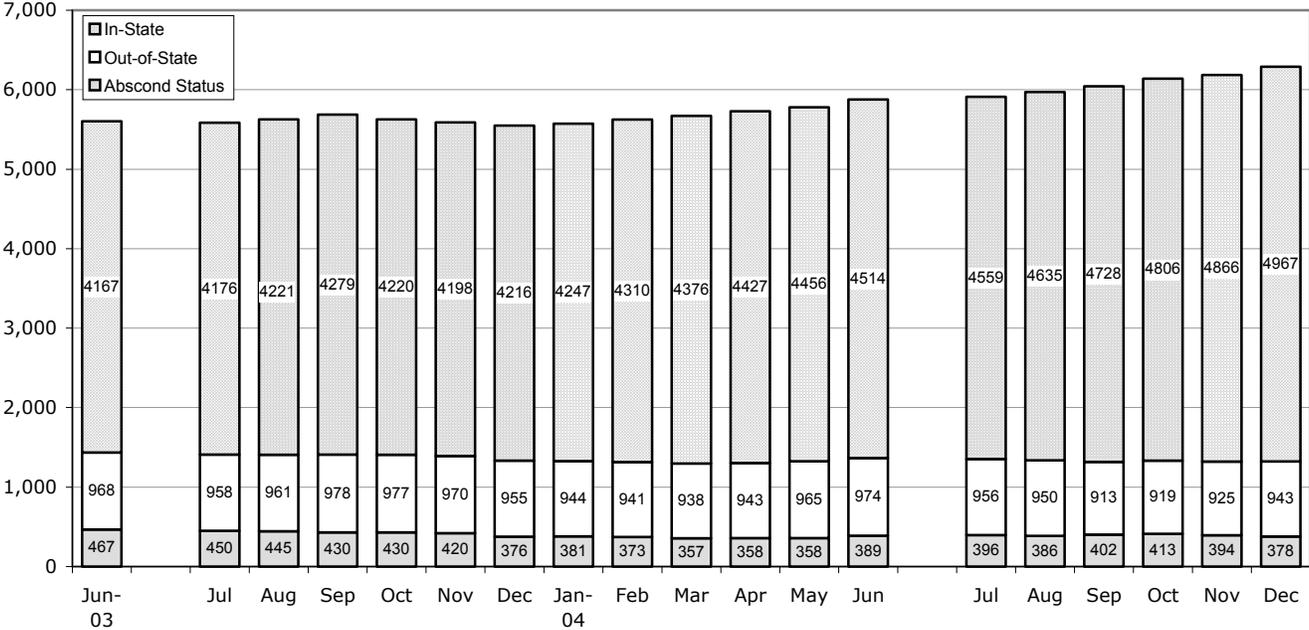
# Offender Trends

## Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management: Fiscal Years 1995-2004

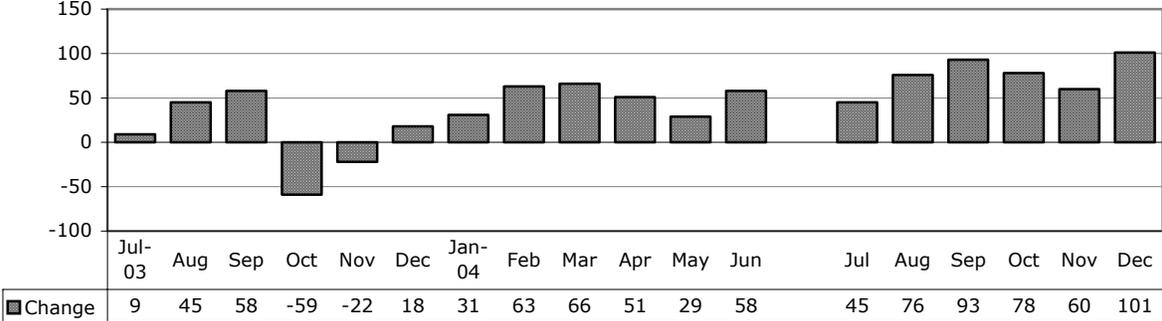


- The large decrease in the post-incarceration population components which occurred during FY 2001 is at least partially due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

## Components of the End-of-Month Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2004 and FY 2005 to Date\* (by month)



## Change in the End-of-Month In-State Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2003 and FY 2004 to Date\* (by month)

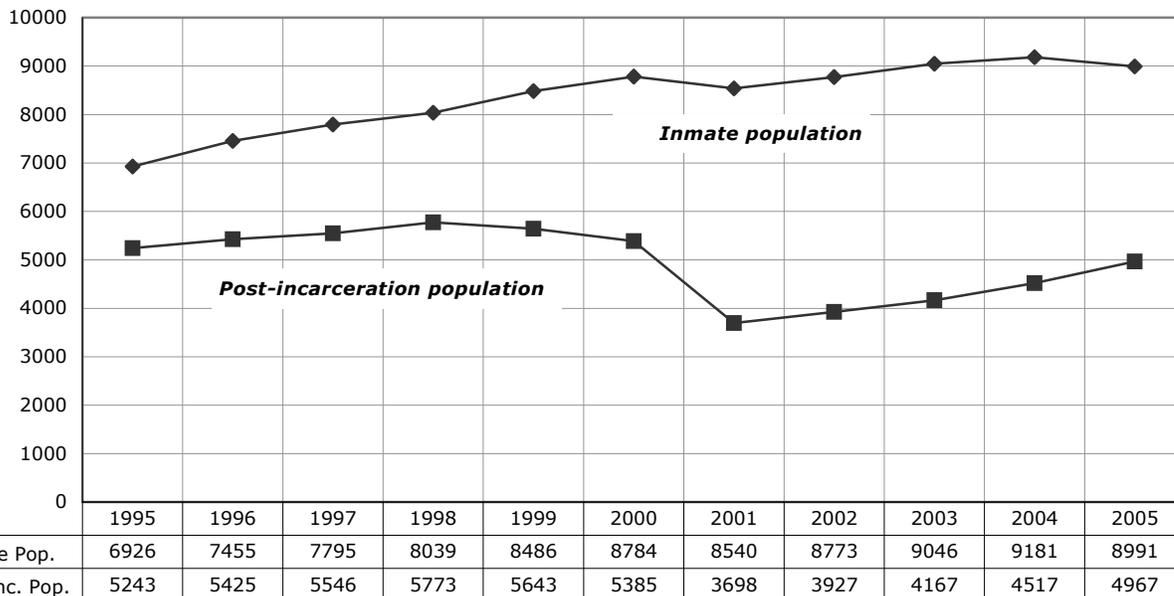


\*In-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised in Kansas and out-of-state offenders supervised in Kansas. Out-of-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised out-of-state. Those on abscond status have active warrants because their current location is unknown.

# Offender Trends

## Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision

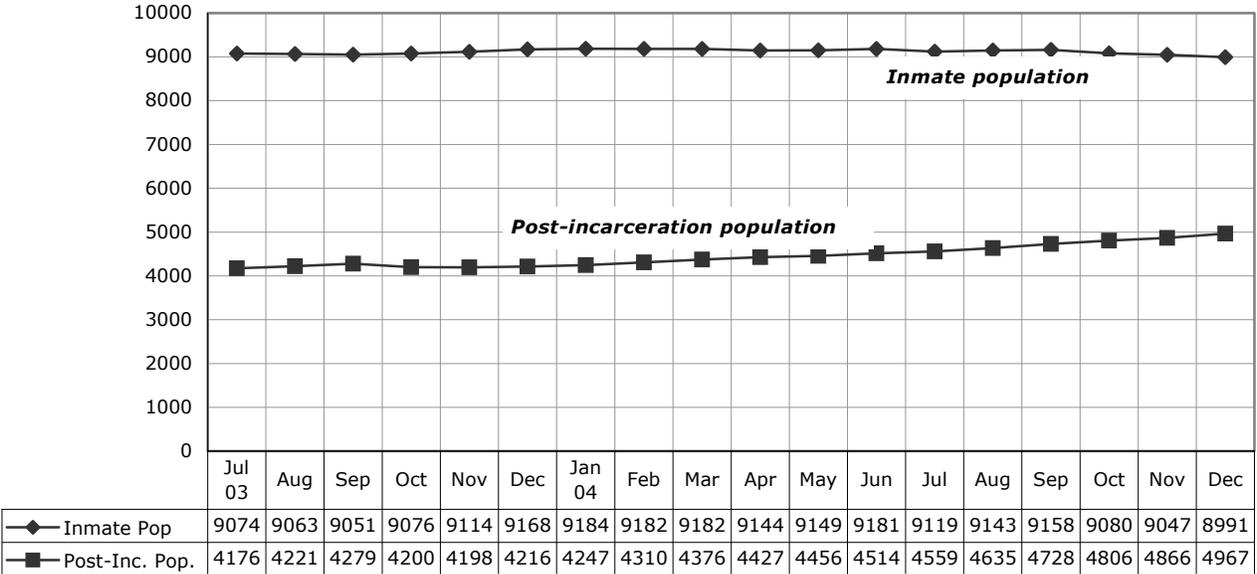
*FY 1995–2004 and FY 2005 to Date (through 12-31-04)*



*\*All numbers are as of June 30 each year except FY 2005, which is December 31, 2004.*

- The June 30, 2004 inmate population of 9,181 is about 51% greater than ten years previously (6,091 in 1994).
- The post-incarceration population of 4,517 is about 26% smaller than the 1994 population (6,083).
- The decreases in the inmate and post-incarceration populations in FY 2001 are primarily due to the implementation of provisions of SB 323.
- Note that the term “post-incarceration population” is used to encompass the traditional “parole population” (Kansas offenders on parole/conditional release in Kansas and compact cases supervised in Kansas), as well as offenders released under the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act who are serving a designated period of supervised release.

**Month-end Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision**  
*FY 2004 and FY 2005 (through 12-31-04)*

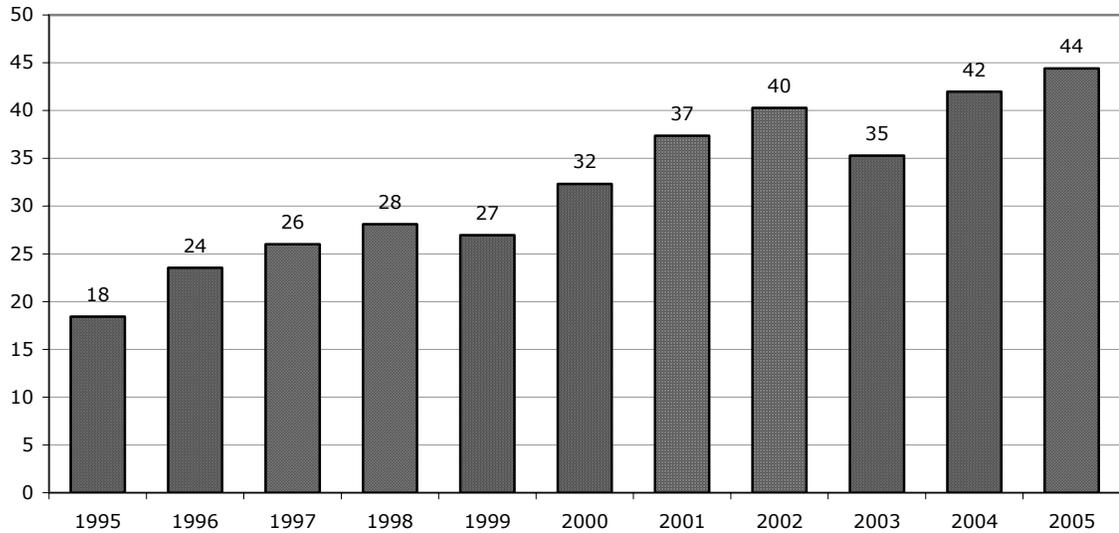


Figures reflect end-of-month population. The June 30, 2003 figures are 9,074 (inmate) and 4,167 (post-incarceration).

- During FY 2004, the inmate population increased by 135 (an average of 11.3 per month), while the post-incarceration population under in-state supervision increased by 347 (an average of 28.9 per month).
- During the first six months of FY 2005, the inmate population decreased by 190 (an average of -15.8 per month) while the post-incarceration population increased by 453 (an average of 37.8 per month).

# Offender Trends

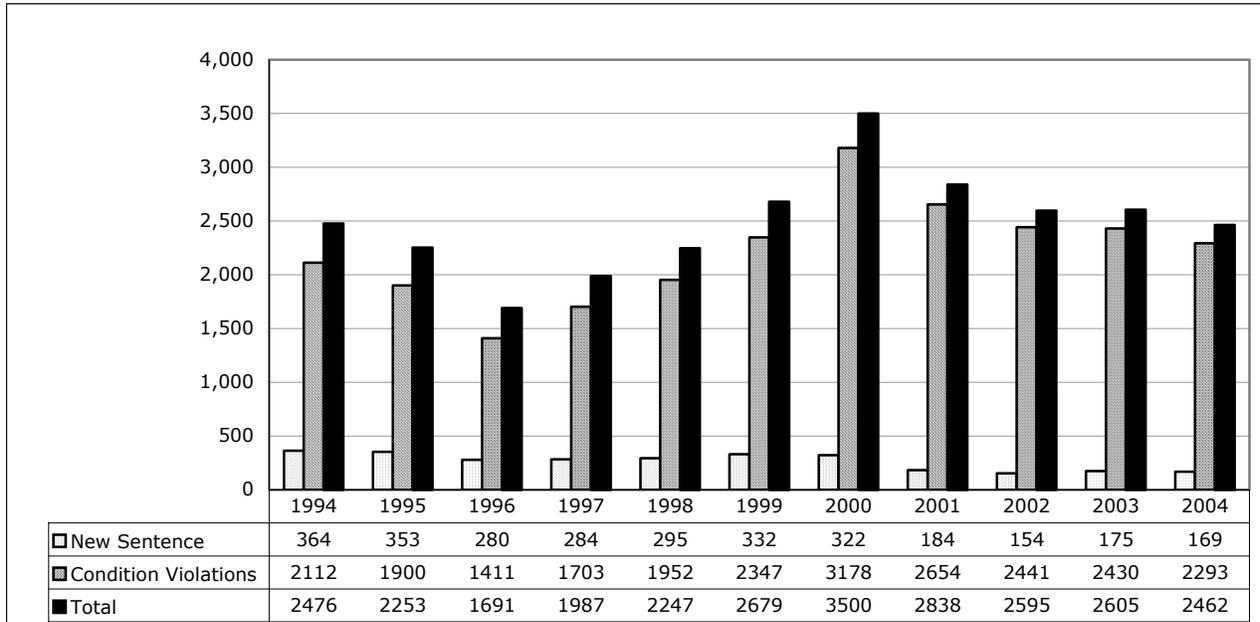
## Parole Rate: Kansas Parole Board Decisions to Parole as a Proportion of Total Decisions *Fiscal Years 1995-2005 (through 12-31-04)*



Decisions to Parole	649	781	743	693	591	710	756	753	499	509	282
Total Decisions	3521	3317	2856	2466	2193	2197	2023	1870	1414	1213	635

- Parole rate is defined as the proportion of regular hearing decisions that are grants of parole.
- The parole rate was 44.4% for the first six months of FY 2005— slightly higher than the 42.0% rate for FY 2004.

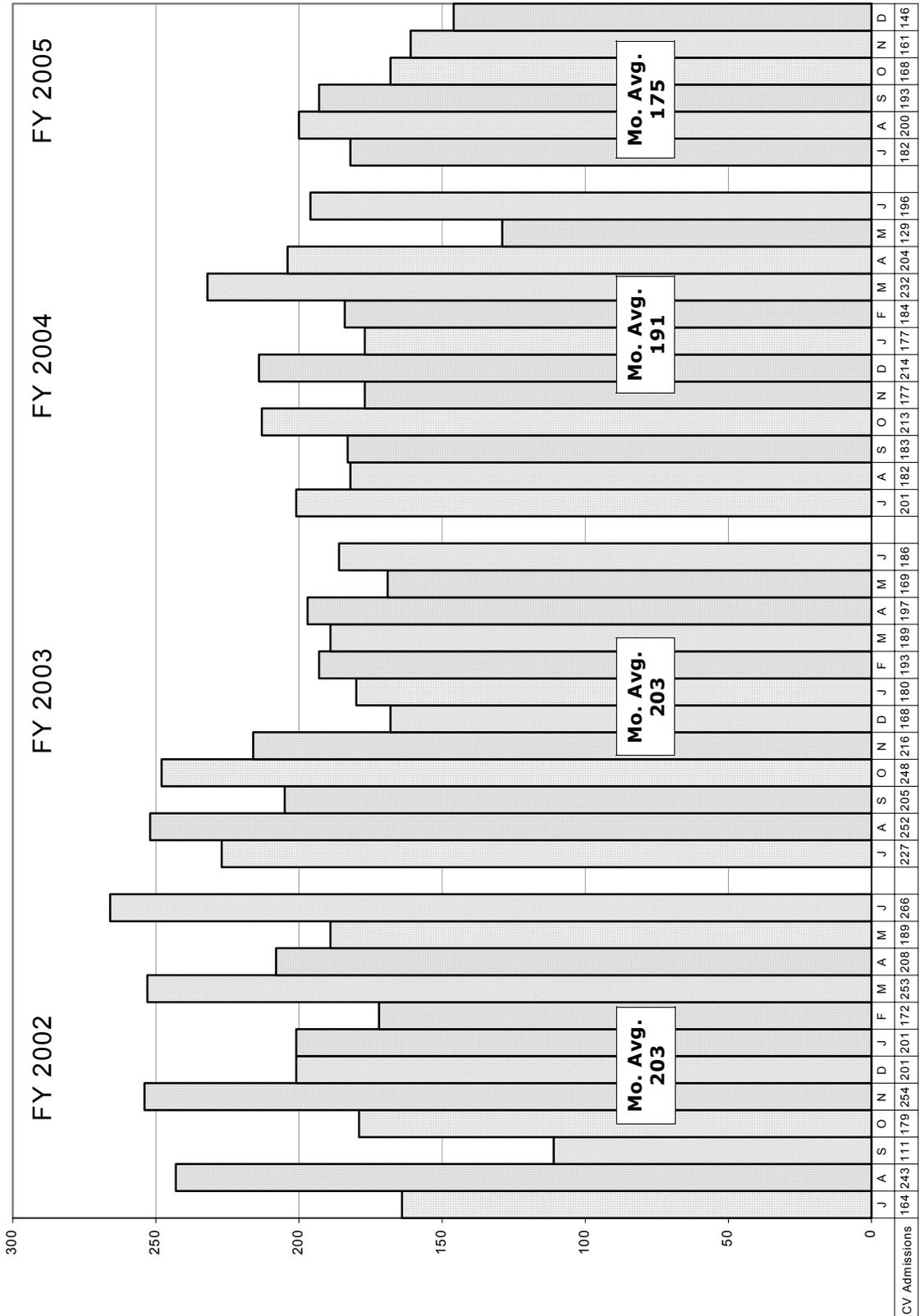
## Yearly Return Admissions for Violation While on Post-incarceration Status: Fiscal Years 1994–2004



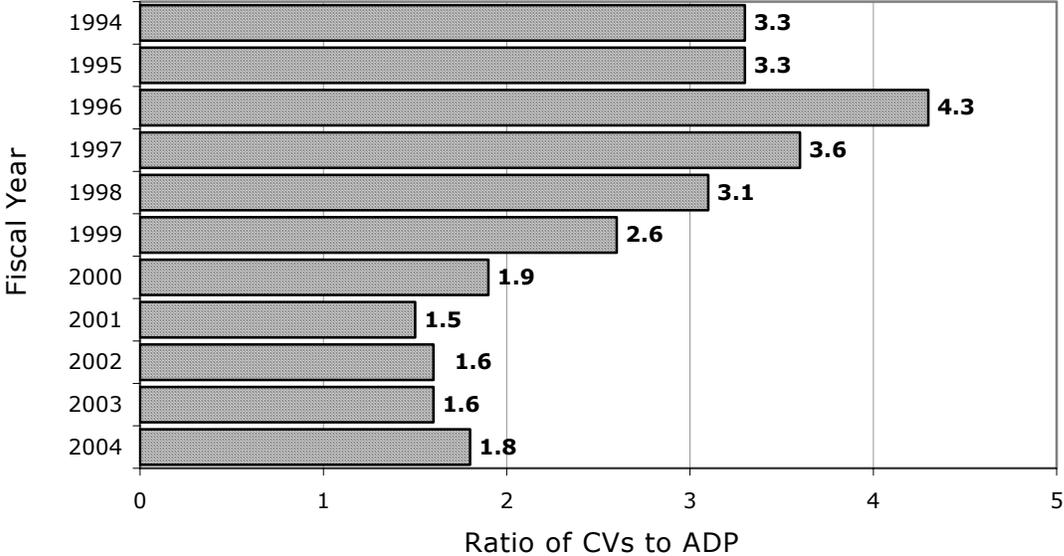
- “Condition violation” reflects the number of return admissions for violation of the conditions of release with no new felony offense involved. “New sentence” reflects the number of return admissions resulting from new felony convictions while on release status.
- For new sentence returns, the number in FY 2004 was 169, down 3.4% from 175 in FY 2003.
- For condition violator returns, the number of returns in FY 2004 (2,293) was down 5.6% from the FY 2003 number of 2,430.

# Offender Trends

**Number of Return Admissions for Condition Violations by Month  
Fiscal Years 2002—2005 (through 12-31-04)**



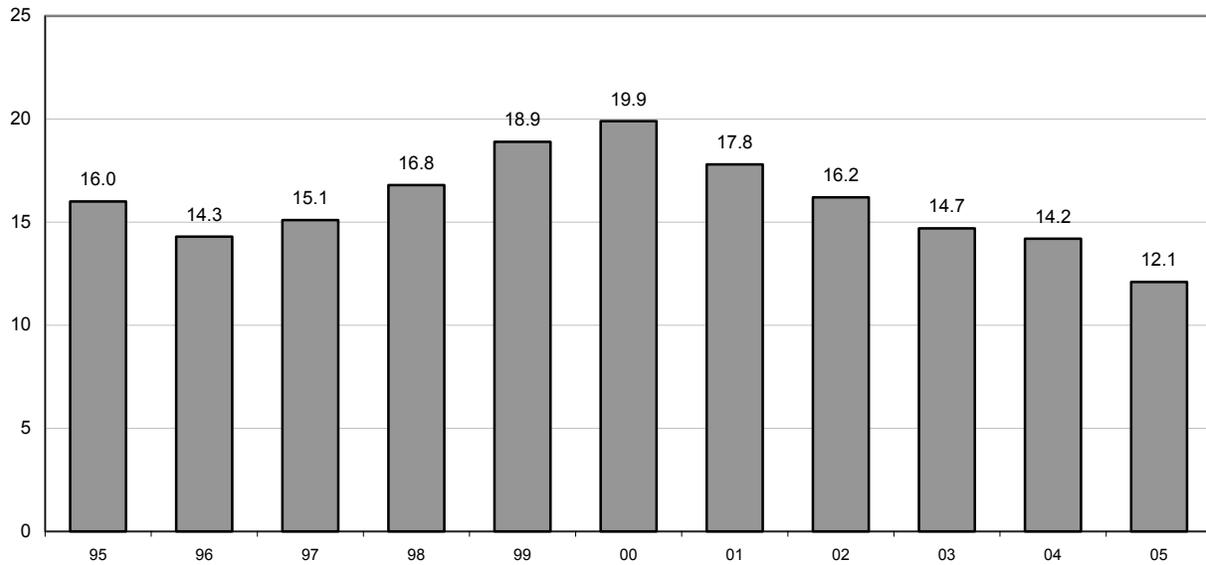
**Ratio of Condition Violation Returns to the Average Daily Population (ADP)  
of All Kansas Offenders on Supervised Release  
Fiscal Years 1994–2004**



- This indicator reflects the number of condition violator returns per the average daily number of Kansas offenders under supervision, whether in-state or out-of-state. The lower the ratio figure, the higher the rate of condition violation returns.
- The proportion of offenders returned as a result of condition violations increased markedly during the past several years. In FY 1996 there was one return for every 4.3 ADP, while in FY 2004, there was one return for every 1.8 ADP.

# Offender Trends

## Proportion of Total Inmate Population Whose Latest Admission Was as a Post-incarceration Supervision Condition Violator: FY 1995 — FY 2005 (12-31-04)

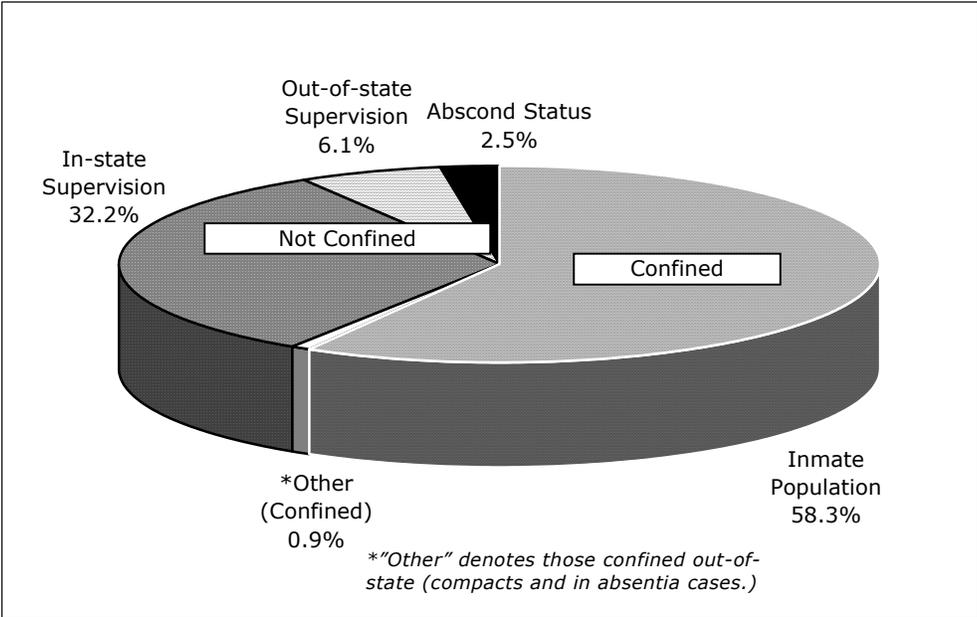


CVs	1109	1068	1176	1351	1601	1749	1520	1418	1328	1215	1089
Total	6926	7455	7795	8039	8486	8784	8540	8773	9046	9181	8991

- This graph reflects the proportion of the total inmate population most recently admitted as a result of violation of the conditions of release (no new felony sentence involved.) The information is presented as of June 30th for fiscal years 1995-2004, and as of December 31, 2004 for fiscal year 2005.
- Some of the decrease occurring since FY 2000 is likely due to implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

## Offender Population Under KDOC Management: December 31, 2004

Status of Offenders	Number	Percent of Total
<b>Offenders Confined:</b>		
Inmate Population	8,991	58.3%
*Other (Confined)	141	0.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	9,132	59.2%
<b>Offenders Not Confined:</b>		
In-state Supervision	4,967	32.2%
Out-of-state Supervision	943	6.1%
Abscond Status	378	2.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	6,288	40.8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,420</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## Return Rate of Offenders Released from KDOC Facilities During FY 1996-2003, by Type of Readmission and Length of Follow-up Period\*

	FY 1996		FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003	
	No.	%														
<b>One-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	2,011	60.1%	2,142	57.9%	2,200	54.4%	2,054	47.6%	2,632	51.6%	1,705	44.8%	1,535	43.2%	1,587	46.0%
Violation, New Sentence	116	3.5%	136	3.7%	135	3.3%	140	3.2%	94	1.8%	55	1.4%	55	1.5%	52	1.5%
Violation No New Sentence	886	26.5%	1,063	28.7%	1,276	31.5%	1,632	37.8%	2,070	40.6%	1,795	47.2%	1,722	48.4%	1,553	45.0%
New Commitment (After Discharge)	16	0.5%	15	0.4%	14	0.3%	14	0.3%	41	0.8%	13	0.3%	30	0.8%	13	0.4%
Active Warrant (End of Period)	315	9.4%	342	9.2%	420	10.4%	477	11.0%	259	5.1%	237	6.2%	213	6.0%	245	7.1%
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Two-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	1,789	53.5%	1,865	50.4%	1,822	45.0%	1,779	41.2%	2,365	46.4%	1,476	38.8%	1,324	37.2%		
Violation, New Sentence	170	5.1%	210	5.7%	223	5.5%	222	5.1%	131	2.6%	86	2.3%	87	2.4%		
Violation No New Sentence	1,197	35.8%	1,438	38.9%	1,788	44.2%	2,140	49.6%	2,347	46.1%	2,097	55.1%	1,987	55.9%		
New Commitment (After Discharge)	87	2.6%	65	1.8%	64	1.6%	85	2.0%	171	3.4%	77	2.0%	92	2.6%		
Active Warrant (End of Period)	101	3.0%	120	3.2%	148	3.7%	91	2.1%	82	1.6%	69	1.8%	65	1.8%		
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		
<b>Three-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	1,662	49.7%	1,722	46.6%	1,711	42.3%	1,676	38.8%	2,211	43.4%	1,372	36.1%				
Violation, New Sentence	180	5.4%	223	6.0%	237	5.9%	229	5.3%	136	2.7%	97	2.5%				
Violation No New Sentence	1,282	38.3%	1,560	42.2%	1,917	47.4%	2,228	51.6%	2,420	47.5%	2,175	57.2%				
New Commitment (After Discharge)	164	4.9%	146	3.9%	128	3.2%	147	3.4%	288	5.7%	133	3.5%				
Active Warrant (End of Period)	56	1.7%	47	1.3%	52	1.3%	37	0.9%	41	0.8%	28	0.7%				
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>				
<b>Four-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	1,546	46.2%	1,603	43.3%	1,642	40.6%	1,594	36.9%	2,101	41.2%						
Violation, New Sentence	185	5.5%	229	6.2%	238	5.9%	232	5.4%	138	2.7%						
Violation No New Sentence	1,336	40.0%	1,610	43.5%	1,942	48.0%	2,261	52.4%	2,442	47.9%						
New Commitment (After Discharge)	246	7.4%	231	6.2%	187	4.6%	210	4.9%	388	7.6%						
Active Warrant (End of Period)	31	0.9%	25	0.7%	36	0.9%	20	0.5%	27	0.5%						
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>100.0%</b>						
<b>Five-year Follow-up</b>																
No return to KDOC	1,473	44.0%	1,532	41.4%	1,578	39.0%	1,541	35.7%								
Violation, New Sentence	186	5.6%	231	6.2%	243	6.0%	231	5.4%								
Violation No New Sentence	1,360	40.7%	1,623	43.9%	1,958	48.4%	2,270	52.6%								
New Commitment (After Discharge)	307	9.2%	293	7.9%	248	6.1%	258	6.0%								
Active Warrant (End of Period)	18	0.5%	19	0.5%	18	0.4%	17	0.4%								
<b>Total (All Cases)</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>100.0%</b>								

---

## Footnotes

\* The release population includes all offenders released via parole, conditional release, or release to post-incarceration supervision (via the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of July 1, 1993) during the fiscal year specified. Excluded are releases to detainees. The follow-up is applied individually for each inmate (release date plus the specified number of years in the follow-up period).

Explanation of row headings:

No Return to KDOC = no readmission to KDOC facilities during the follow-up period;

Violation, New Sentence = readmission to KDOC for a new felony offense;

Violation, No New Sentence = "condition violation" - readmission to KDOC for violation of the conditions of release that did not involve a new felony sentence;

New Commitment (After Discharge) = new admission to KDOC (after discharge from sentence obligation, but before the end of the follow-up period);

Active Warrant (End of Period) = offender had an active warrant as of the end of the follow-up period.

\*\* Blank cells in table: Information not yet available (end date of follow-up period has not yet passed).

\*\*\* In some instances it is possible for the number of "No Returns" during the year to be greater than that of a preceding year. Such instances arise in cases where the offenders are on abscond status for a long period of time (counted in "Active Warrant" group), but later are reinstated on supervision in good standing and then discharged. When such reinstatements occur, the affected offenders move from the absconder group to the "No Return" group for the latest year.

NOTE: Each percentage total is given as 100 even though the sums may vary slightly due to rounding.

KDOC  
2005

# **Offender Programs**

---

## Introduction

KDOC provides direct program services to inmates and offenders on post-incarceration supervision. The underlying objective common to all offender programs is to better equip the offender for a successful return to the community by providing appropriate educational and treatment opportunities.

Major program and service areas include:

### COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Substance abuse treatment  
Sex offender treatment  
Community residential beds

### FACILITY-BASED PROGRAMS & SERVICES

Medical & mental health services  
Sex offender treatment  
Substance abuse treatment  
Special education  
Vocational education  
Academic education  
Values-based pre-release  
Pre-release  
Work release  
Self-help

- Nearly all KDOC programs are delivered by contract providers, an approach which provides professional services from those who specialize in each of the respective service areas. Contracts are awarded through a competitive selection process coordinated through the Division of Purchases in the Department of Administration.
- KDOC staff provide program development and oversight, monitor contract compliance, and evaluate program effectiveness. Responsibility for contract procurement, administration and monitoring resides with the department's Division of Programs, Research and Support Services, headed by the Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research and Support Services.
- In FY 2005, this division is responsible for administering approximately \$6.8 million in contracts for offender programs and services. The division is also responsible for administering funds received for providing community-based treatment of fourth and subsequent DUI offenders pursuant to legislation passed by the 2001 Legislature.
- SB 123, passed by the 2003 Legislature, provides mandatory certified drug abuse treatment and supervision programs for non-violent adult drug offenders who have been convicted of a drug offense.

<sup>1</sup> This division also administers most other KDOC contracts, including the medical services contract at \$26.9 million and the food service contract at \$13.1 million. Altogether, the division's contract oversight responsibility in FY 2005 totals approximately \$46.8 million, or 20.0% of the department's system-wide operating budget.

# Offender Programs

---

page 80

## Major Milestones and Highlights

### ***FY 2004***

The department began preparing for the proposal process on a nine year comprehensive health care contract.

The LSI-R began being administered to all KDOC offenders during RDU intake and during Field Services supervision.

The LSI-R began being used as a screening criteria for KDOC substance abuse treatment programs.

The department received a \$155,000 grant from the Department of Education to provide transitional training to offenders. The grant funds the Transitional Training Program (TTP) at four sites. It also funds Offender Job Specialists (OJS) at four additional sites, as well as behavior enhancement at Topeka Correctional Facility (TCF).

### ***FY 2005***

The department began using the Corrections Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI) for all TCs, substance abuse and sex offender programs.

The department received National Commission on Correction Health Care (NCCHC) reaccreditation at all seven of the correctional facilities that were eligible for reaccreditation. EDCF is due for reaccreditation in FY 2006.

The department initiated a statewide emphasis on crisis intervention and suicide intervention. The DOC also enhanced departmental policies and procedures that included a multi-disciplinary approach to crisis and suicide prevention.

The department participated in two BEST team initiatives that researched and developed strategies for improving collaboration in health care and mental health services throughout Kansas. The department also joined the Governor's Health Care Commission as an active member to enhance the KDOC's awareness of available services throughout the state.

As a result of the medical contract negotiations, the Department was able to extend significant pharmaceutical cost savings to local governments. The Department also offered assistance in obtaining other medical services at the best costs.

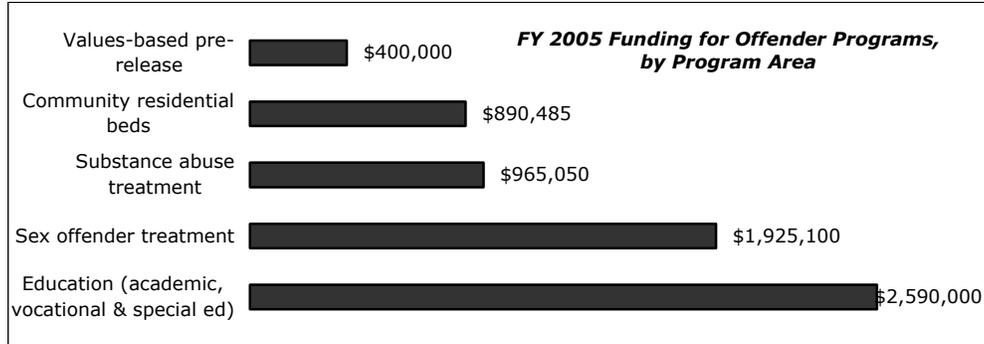
The department applied for and received renewal on the \$225,000 Byrne Grant to fund a 60-bed medium custody Therapeutic Community (TC) at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. The intensive substance abuse treatment program was implemented and began accepting participants in August 2003.

The department received a grant from the Department of Education for \$245,000 (over two years) to implement a Life Skills program.

The department utilized the CPAI to audit all community and facility based treatment programs, and began a treatment workgroup including contract staff and KDOC staff to assist contractors in integrating cognitive-behavioral elements into existing group processes with inmates/offenders.

The department completed LSI-R training for facility unit team staff, began administering the LSI-R for release planning purposes, and used the instrument for treatment planning by contracted treatment programs.

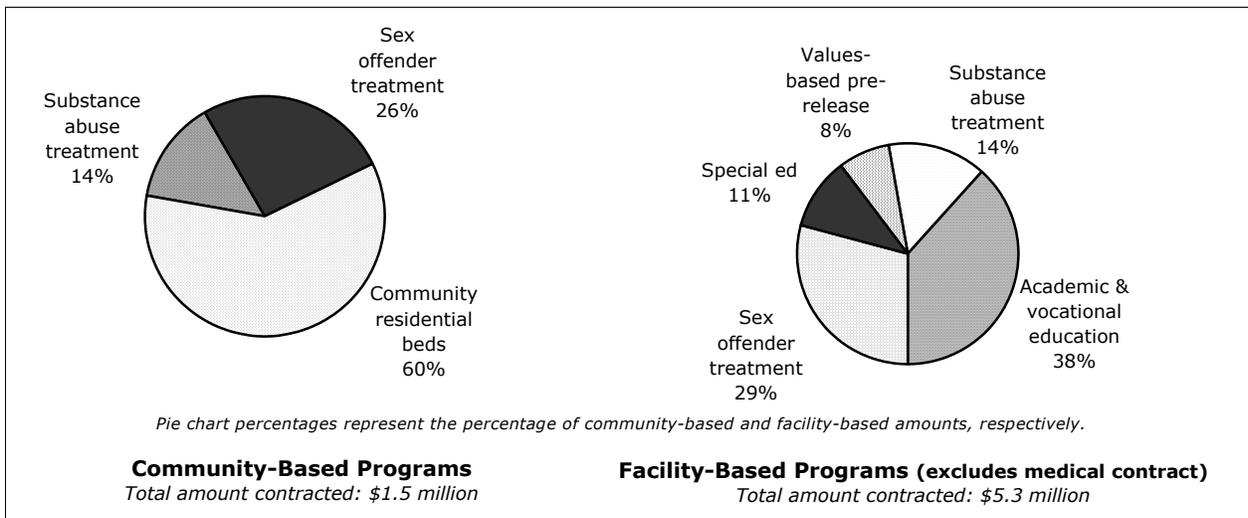
## Allocation of FY 2005 Program Funds<sup>1</sup>



**KDOC has \$6.8 million budgeted for offender program contract services in FY 2005. Of the total....**

- 38.2% will be expended for academic, vocational and special education programs.
- 28.4% will be expended for sex offender treatment programs.
- 14.2% will be expended for substance abuse treatment programs.
- 13.1% will be expended for community residential beds.
- 5.9% will be expended for values-based prerelease
- 78% will be expended for facility-based programs and 22% for community-based programs.

**Of the offender program total, \$1.5 million will be expended for community-based programs and \$5.3 million for facility-based programs. Allocations within these categories are presented below.**



<sup>1</sup>Amounts do not include \$205,471 in the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility budget for direct delivery of substance abuse treatment services; \$394,408 in funds for community-based treatment of DUI offenders; \$30,000 for grant writing services; and \$65,028 for risk needs assessment.

# Offender Programs

page 82

<b>Contracts for facility-based programs &amp; services</b>			
<b>Program/Service</b>	<b>Contractor</b>	<b>FY 05 Contract \$</b>	<b>Expiration Date</b>
Medical/mental health	Correct Care Solutions, Inc.	\$26,726,588	6-30-14
Medical services management	Kansas University Physicians, Inc.	208,019	6-30-05
Substance abuse treatment			
Therapeutic community (LCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	305,000	6-30-05
Therapeutic community (HCF)	Mirror, Inc.	300,000	6-30-09
Therapeutic community (TCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	152,000	6-30-05
Education			
Academic & vocational	Southeast KS Education Service Center	2,030,000	6-30-06
Special education	Southeast KS Education Service Center	530,000	6-30-06
Educational assessment	Southeast KS Education Service Center	30,000	6-30-06
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	1,539,000	6-30-07
Values-based prerelease	Prison Fellowship Ministries (InnerChange)	400,000	6-30-05*
Misc. service contracts (dietician; religious advisors)		9,760	6-30-05

**Facility-based total: \$32,230,367**

<b>Contracts for community-based programs</b>			
<b>Program or Service</b>	<b>Contractor</b>	<b>FY 05 Contract \$</b>	<b>Expiration Date</b>
Community residential beds (CRBs)	Mirror, Inc.	\$785,000	6-30-09
	Shield of Service	105,485	6-30-05
Substance abuse treatment			
TC transition	DCCCA (included in TC contract)	208,050	see table above
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	386,100	6-30-07

**Community-based total: \$1,484,635**

**Grand Total: \$33,715,002**

\* FY 2004 contract cost of \$200,000 will also be paid in FY 2005.

# Offender Programs

<b>Number of program slots, by facility — FY 2005</b>									
	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	Totals
Academic education	15	15	30	30	12	15	15	15	<b>147</b>
Special education			10	30			10	10	<b>60</b>
Substance abuse treatment									
Standard program					40		16		<b>56</b>
Therapeutic community			60	80			24		<b>164</b>
Sex offender treatment			80	140		80	12		<b>312</b>
Values-based pre-release		203							<b>203</b>
Vocational education									<b>275</b>
Barbering			10						
Building maintenance							12		
Business support							12		
Computer tech								12	
Construction			12			15			
Drafting			12						
Food service	10		12	12		12			
Homebuilding		12	27						
Horticulture			12			12			
Industries technology			20						
Manufacture technology			12						
Masonry	12								
Transitional training program			10						
Utilities maintenance			15						
Welding				12					
	<b>37</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1217</b>

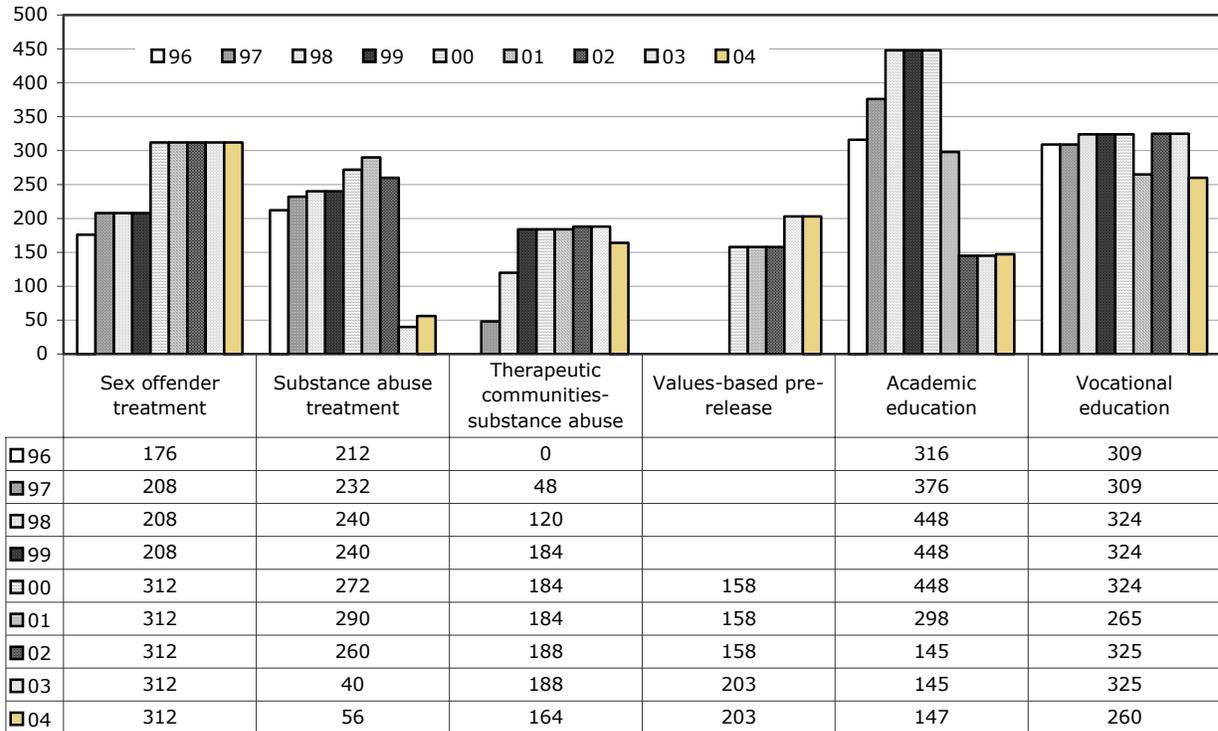
*Note: All of the program slots are contracted except the 40 substance abuse treatment slots at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, and the barbering and horticulture slots at Hutchinson Correctional Facility (HCF), where services are provided by KDOC staff.*

<b>Number of community program slots, by parole region — FY 2005</b>			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Community residential beds	40	46	<b>86</b>
Transitional therapeutic community (TTC)	28	0	<b>28</b>
Sex offender treatment	254	257	<b>511</b>
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			<b>As needed</b>

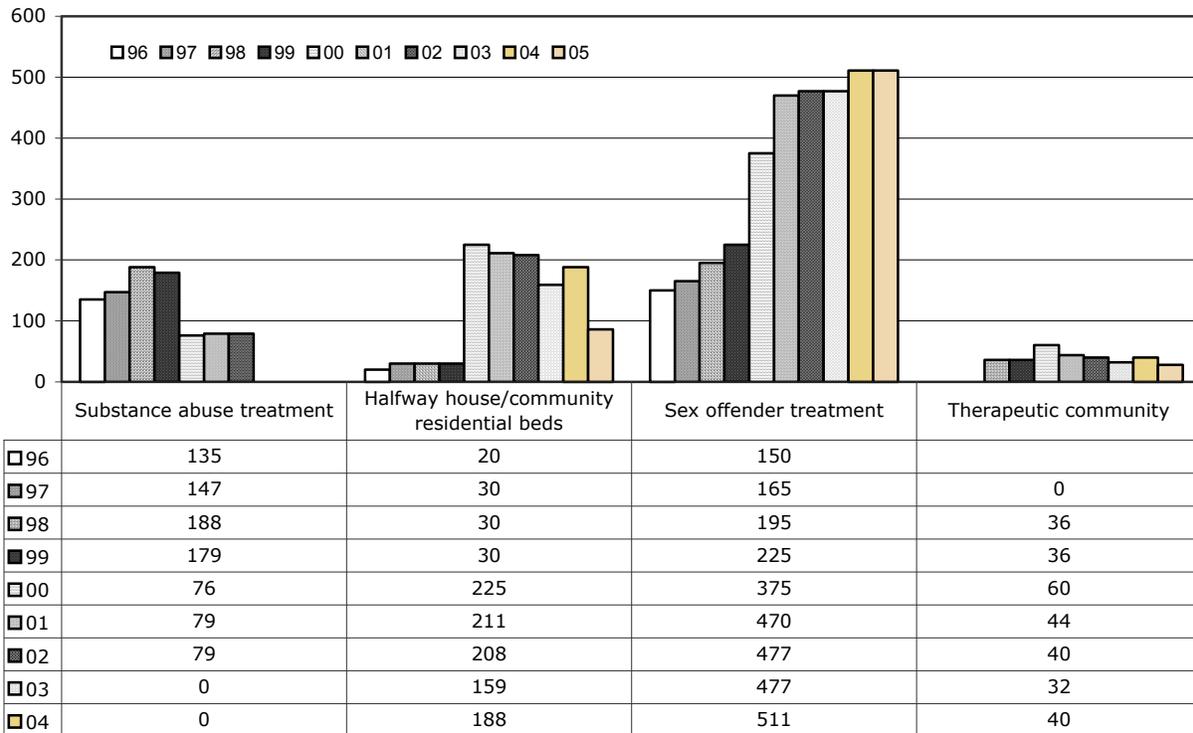
# Offender Programs

## KDOC Program Capacity: FY 1996—FY 2005 (reflects mid-year adjustments in FY 05)

### FACILITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS

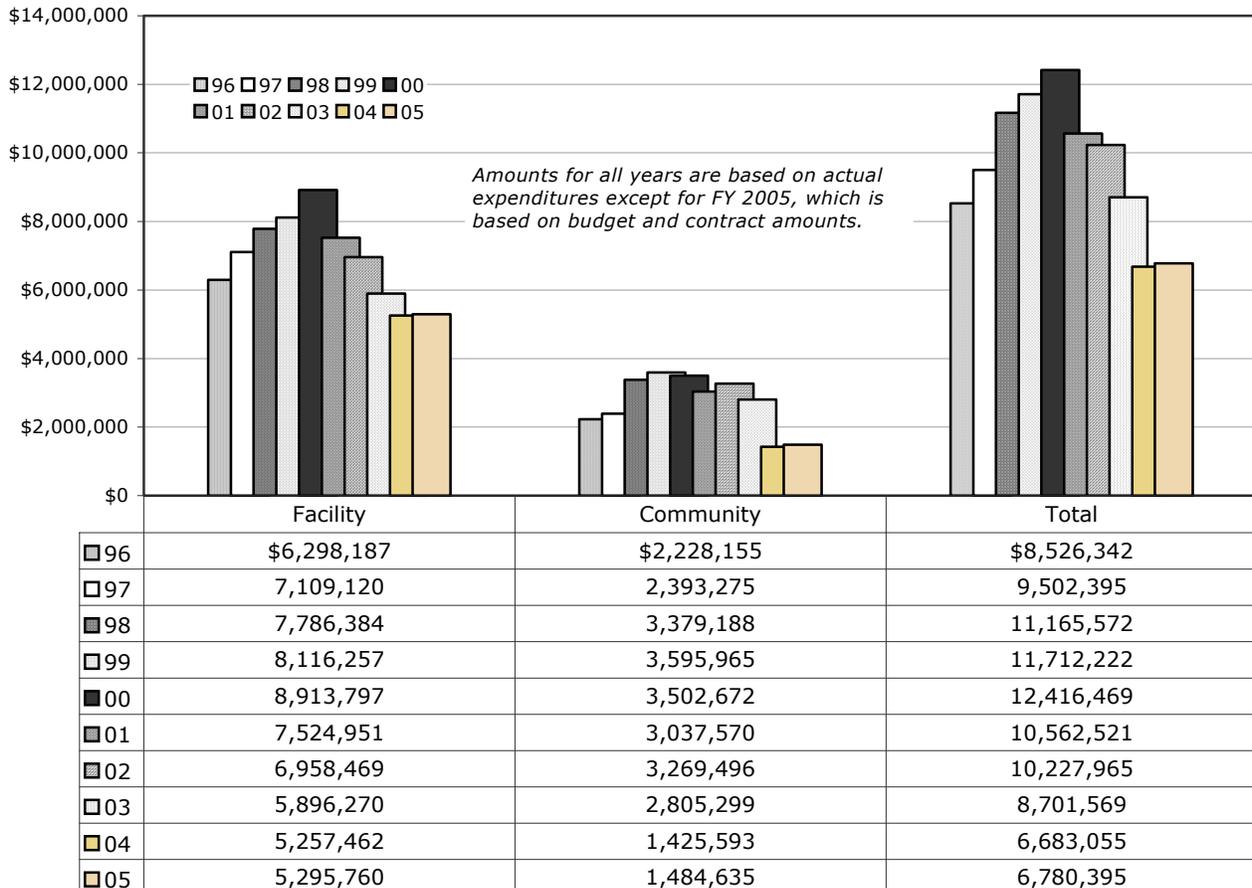


### COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS



## Program Expenditures FY 1996—FY 2005

**PROGRAM EXPENDITURES: FACILITY-BASED, COMMUNITY-BASED & TOTAL**



Amounts do not include funding for: CDRP substance abuse treatment program at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility; treatment services for fourth and subsequent DUI offenders; grant writing services; and risk needs assessment.

### During the FY 1996 - FY 2005 period—

**There was a proportional shift in expenditures between facility and community-based programs.** Over this timeframe, expenditures for facility-based programs increased from 74% to 78% of the total program expenditures.

Emphasis was placed on sex offender treatment, both in facilities and in the community. Facility-based sex offender program capacity increased by 77%, while community-based capacity more than tripled for sex offender treatment.

Because of budget reductions, funding available for offender programs has decreased each year since FY 2000. As a result, significant reductions have been implemented in the department's capacity to provide program services, particularly in substance abuse treatment and academic education.

## academic & special education (facility)

**purpose**

Provide a curriculum that relates literacy skills to specific performance competencies required of adults for successful employment and independent, responsible community living.

Provide GED certification services.

Provide appropriate services to inmates under the age of 22 who have special learning problems to assist them in meeting the completion requirements of the educational and vocational programs provided by the department.

**providers**

Contractor	FY 05 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$1,372,000	6-30-06

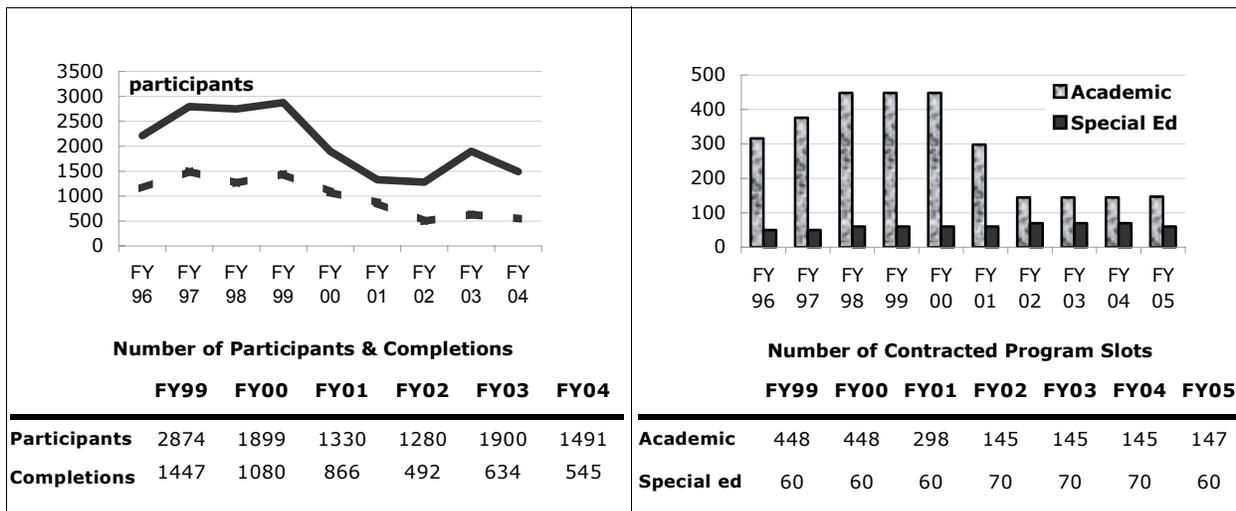
**locations**

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Literacy/GED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Special ed			✓	✓			✓	✓

**in FY 2004**

- 263 inmates obtained a GED.
- 267 inmates completed the literacy course.

**education program trends**



## vocational education (facility)

**purpose**

Provide comprehensive and occupationally viable training to help inmates acquire marketable job skills and develop work attitudes conducive to successful employment.

**provider**

Contractor	FY 05 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$1,218,000	6-30-06

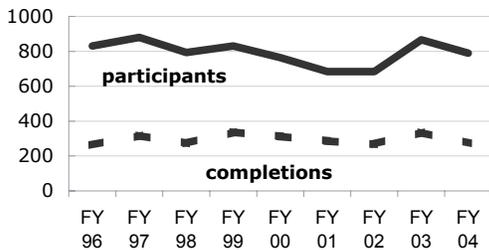
**locations**

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Barbering			✓					
Building maintenance							✓	
Business support							✓	
Computer tech								✓
Construction			✓			✓		
Drafting			✓					
Food service	✓		✓	✓		✓		
Home building		✓	✓					
Horticulture		✓	✓			✓		
Industries technology			✓					
Manuf. technology			✓					
Masonry	✓							
Transitional training		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Welding			✓	✓				

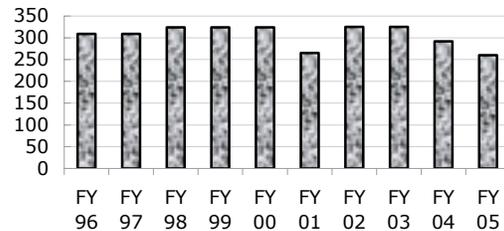
**in FY 2004**

- 790 inmates participated in vocational education programs.

**.....vocational education program trends .....**



	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
<b>Participants</b>	831	764	683	683	866	790
<b>Completions</b>	338	313	286	267	337	273



	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY 04	FY 05
<b>Participants</b>	831	764	683	683	866	790	
<b>Completions</b>	338	313	286	267	337	273	
<b>Contracted Program Slots</b>	324	324	265	325	325	292	260

## sex offender treatment (facility)

**purpose**

Provide a three-phase approach of evaluating and treating sexual offenders committed to the custody of the KDOC. Candidates for the program are inmates who have been convicted of a sex offense or a sexually motivated offense. The program is 18 months in duration, and is based on a cognitive, relapse prevention model. The three phases of the program are: orientation; treatment; and transition.

**provider**

Contractor	FY 05 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
DCCCA, Inc.	\$1,539,000	6-30-07

**locations**

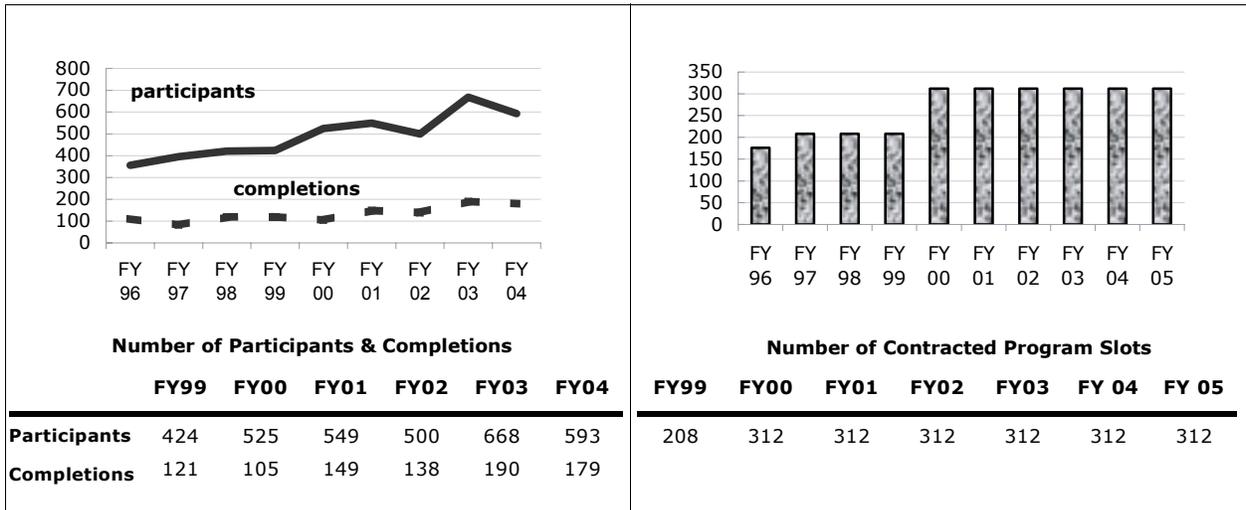
EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
		✓	✓		✓	✓	

*Note: the sex offender treatment program at TCF is part of the mental health/medical contract with Correct Care Solutions.*

**in FY 2004**

Sex offender treatment continues to be the department's highest priority in terms of programming resources. During FY 02, a substance abuse component was incorporated into the program. Research shows that the use of substances is a common theme and a precursor to offending.

**sex offender treatment program trends**



## substance abuse treatment (facility)

**purpose**

Provide offenders with a continuum of treatment services to assist them in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The department offers two levels of substance abuse treatment, including therapeutic communities and CDRP.

**providers**

Contractor	FY 05 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Therapeutic community (LCF & TCF) DCCCA	\$457,000	6-30-05
Therapeutic community (HCF) Mirror, Inc.	\$300,000	6-30-09

*Note: the program at Larned is delivered by KDOC staff, not contract staff.*

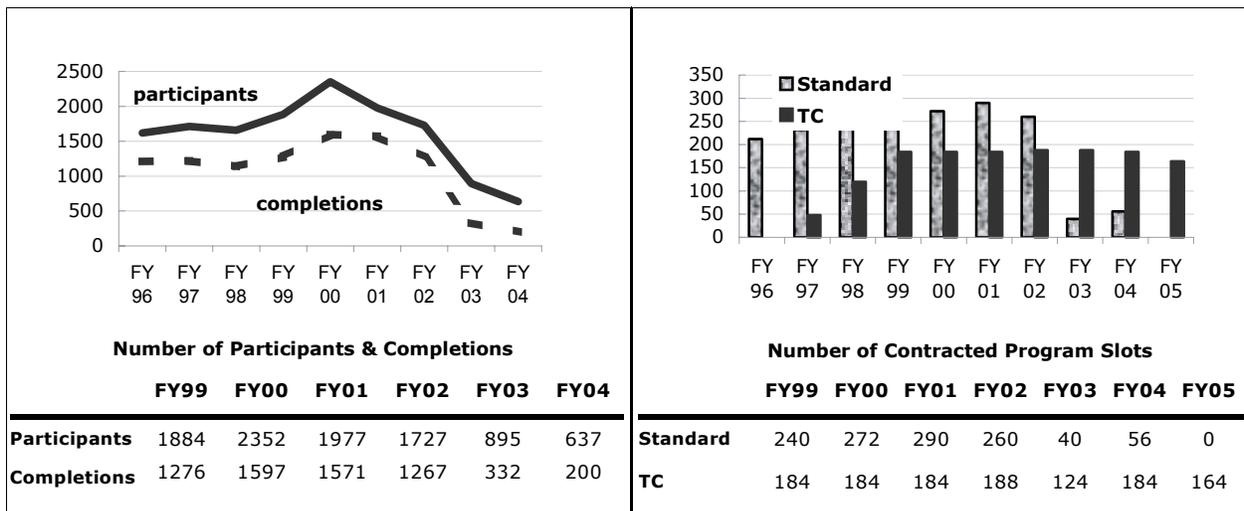
**locations**

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Standard treatment					✓			
Therapeutic community			✓	✓			✓	

**in FY 2004**

- 232 inmates participated in standard substance abuse treatment, including the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned, and female treatment at the Labette Women’s Correctional Camp. CDRP services previously provided to KDOC inmates at Larned State Hospital were transferred to the department in FY 01. CDRP was the only substance abuse treatment program delivered directly by KDOC staff rather than contract staff.
- 405 inmates participated in therapeutic communities.
- Due to budget cuts, facility-based substance abuse programming was significantly reduced at the end of FY 02 and into FY 03. ADAPT was terminated at the end of FY 02. However, substance abuse treatment is now available in the department’s sex offender treatment, when needed, as well as the InnerChange Program.

**substance abuse treatment program trends**



## other facility programs

### ***InnerChange***

The InnerChange program is a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program at Ellsworth Correctional Facility. The program transferred from Winfield Correctional Facility in June 2002, allowing medium custody inmates the opportunity to participate. The program's capacity also increased in conjunction with the transfer, increasing from 158 beds to 203 beds. Of the total, 148 beds are medium custody and 55 are minimum custody. Placements are made on a volunteer basis. Programming also includes therapeutic substance abuse treatment, and GED and literacy courses. Program services are delivered by the InnerChange Freedom Initiative, an affiliate of Prison Fellowship.

### ***Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC)***

This program provides parenting skills instruction to female offenders who are mothers (and grandmothers with parenting responsibility), and also provides them an opportunity to visit with their children in an environment that is more home-like than the regular visiting area. Services include classes, workshops and support groups which address parenting issues. Services are delivered by Topeka Correctional Facility staff and by volunteers.

### ***Second Chance Program***

This program provides intensive counseling for female offenders who have experienced abusive situations, either as a child or as an adult. The program is delivered through the department's medical and mental health services contract.

### ***Canine Programs***

Most KDOC facilities now participate in programs designed to either help prepare dogs for assuming specialty assistance type roles or to improve the chances of adoption for dogs that have been abandoned. These programs utilize no state funding.

### ***Self-help Programs***

All KDOC facilities provide offenders with the opportunity for participation in special group and/or individual support organizations for self-development or improvement. Kansas inmates participate in numerous self-help or special purpose organizations and groups that are not sponsored or financially supported by the department. Examples of these types of groups include AA/NA, Stop Violence Coalition, Native American Culture Group, M2W2, Jaycees, and Life Skills classes. Inmates also participate in a variety of religious activities and services.

**community-based programs****sex offender treatment**

The community-based sex offender treatment program focuses on relapse prevention skills training, and provides both basic treatment and aftercare protocols.

Services are currently delivered in 10 communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson, Garden City, Salina, Hays, Olathe, Pittsburg, and Lawrence. Program participation averages 525.

**community residential beds (CRBs)**

The CRBs provide structured living for offenders who are just being released from prison and who lack a suitable parole plan or for those on post-incarceration supervision who have encountered difficulties. The focus of the CRBs is to encourage the offender's successful return to the community.

Community residential beds are located in three communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka. Total placement capacity is 86 statewide.

Two contractors provide CRB services, including: Mirror, Inc., whose FY 2005 contract is \$785,000; and Salvation Army Shield of Service, whose FY 2005 contract amount is \$105,485.

**substance abuse treatment**

Substance abuse treatment services include transitional therapeutic community residential placements and outpatient counseling.

*28 transitional therapeutic community placements are available for offenders who successfully completed the facility portion of a TC program. These placements include 4 for females in Hoisington and 24 for males in Topeka.*

*Outpatient counseling services are available at the CRBs to CRB placements assessed with a need.*

The department contracts with DCCCA, Inc. for the transitional therapeutic community program.

**KDOC  
2005**

# **Correctional Industries**

---

## Introduction

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) has two distinct components: (1) traditional correctional industries, which are operated directly by KCI; and (2) private correctional industries, whereby the department enters into agreements with private firms who locate their operations in or near KDOC facilities. In both cases, the objective is to provide meaningful employment for inmates to develop both work skills and appreciation for the work ethic.

KCI is headquartered at Lansing Correctional Facility under the direction of Rod Crawford, the KCI director. The director reports to the Deputy Secretary of Programs, Support and Research Services.

The Correctional Industries operating budget is \$8.9 million in FY 2005, all of which is financed with special revenues generated through KCI operations. KCI has an authorized staffing level of 54.0 FTE, 33 of which are employed by the traditional industry divisions and 21 serve as support and administrative staff located in Hutchinson, Lansing, and Topeka.

## Traditional Industries (as of January 1, 2005)

Location	Industry	Inmate Workers
Hutchinson	Agri-Business	15
	Industrial Technology	4
	Furniture Division	74
	Office Systems	29
	Sewing	76
	Warehouse	5
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>203</u>
Lansing	Agri-Business	13
	Chemical Division	31
	Data Entry	20
	Private Sector Porters	37
	Metal Products	60
	Warehouse	9
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>170</u>
Norton	Microfilm	31
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>31</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b><u><u>404</u></u></b>

- There are 9 traditional industry divisions and 2 warehouse operations that are located in three KDOC facilities. Lansing and Hutchinson have 92% of the traditional industry jobs for inmates.
- The products and services of KCI's traditional industries are marketed to eligible public and non-profit agencies as authorized by KSA 75-5275.
- Inmates working for traditional industries receive wages ranging from \$0.25-\$0.60 per hour, depending on work performance, longevity, and availability of an open position. This compares to a maximum of \$1.05 per day that inmates may receive in incentive pay for regular work and program assignments.

# Correctional Industries

page 93

## Private Correctional Industries (as of January 1, 2005)

Location	Industry	Product/Service	Inmates Employed
El Dorado	Aramark	food service	1
	Century Mfg.	tap handles/awards	111
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>112</u>
Ellsworth	Tescott Woodcrafters	cabinet doors	17
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>17</u>
Hutchinson	Aramark	food service	4
	Hubco	cloth bags	7
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>11</u>
Lansing	Aramark	food service	3
	BAC	leather products	39
	Compuchair	office seating	4
	CSE	emblems	29
	Heatron, Inc.	heating elements	14
	Henke Mfg.	snow plows	35
	Impact Design	screen-printed & embroidered clothing	283
	Jensen Engineering	computer-assisted drafting	5
	Prima Profile	cabinet doors & other wood products	81
	RFM	office seating	4
	United Rotary Brush	street sweeper brushes	6
	VW Services	heating elements	20
	Zephyr Products	metal fabrication	41
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>564</u>
Norton	Aramark	food service	1
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>1</u>
Topeka	Aramark	food service	1
	Heartland	novelty products	-
	Koch & Co.	cabinet doors	10
	Vaughncraft	percussion mallets	-
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>11</u>	
<b>Total</b>			<b><u>716</u></b>

The department currently has agreements with 20 private firms for employment of inmates in private correctional industries located in or near KDOC facilities. These inmates earn at least the minimum wage of \$5.15/hr. In FY 2004, private industry inmates earned \$6.3 million in gross wages, and made payments of \$1.7 million for: reimbursement to the state for room and board; transportation to work sites (if located outside of a KDOC facility); and restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These inmates also paid state and federal taxes. (See the section on Offender Responsibility for more information on private industry trends, including inmate wages and payments.) State law authorizes private firms to assist in financing construction projects at KDOC to expand private correctional industry space. To date, private financing has been used on projects at El Dorado, Ellsworth and Hutchinson Correctional Facilities.

## Major Milestones and Highlights

### ***FY 2004***

Two new private sector partnerships were started with the addition of Koch Mfg. and Prima Profile, both of which are designers and manufacturers of cabinet doors and other wood products.

The total number of inmates working in private sector jobs reached 610, the highest number of inmates working in Kansas since the program was started.

Kansas moved from fourth to third in the nation with regard to inmate's cumulative earnings. Since 1979, over \$29.5 has been earned. Only South Carolina and Washington private sector inmates have earned more than those in Kansas during the same time period.

The departmental industries of Wood Furniture, Laminated Furniture, and Furniture Refinishing were consolidated into a new division called the Furniture Division. Similarly, the departmental industries of Vehicle Restoration and Signs-N-Graphics were consolidated into a new division entitled "Metal Products." These consolidations will create divisions that are better able to manage future growth in KCI's product lines through reduced cost and better product flow.

The KDOC and the Department of Administration entered into an agreement to transfer the management of the two Surplus Property programs from the DOC to the DOA.

### ***FY 2005***

Two building expansions have been approved for FY 2005. These expansions, one in Lansing and the other in Hutchinson, will more than likely be used to fill the need for additional space for private industry expansion.

KCI is in negotiations with two potential private industry partners. One is a maker of game pieces used in charity fundraisers and the other is interested in light assembly and packing.

By late FY 2005, KCI's private sector employment is projected to have created enough jobs to move Kansas into the number two spot in the nation, when it comes to earnings.

KCI is completing one new building space in Lansing that will house the Upholstery portion of the product line.

KCI will develop a warehouse and product showroom in Topeka, using part of the former Federal Surplus property building as a base and then adding sections as time permits, or building a new building.

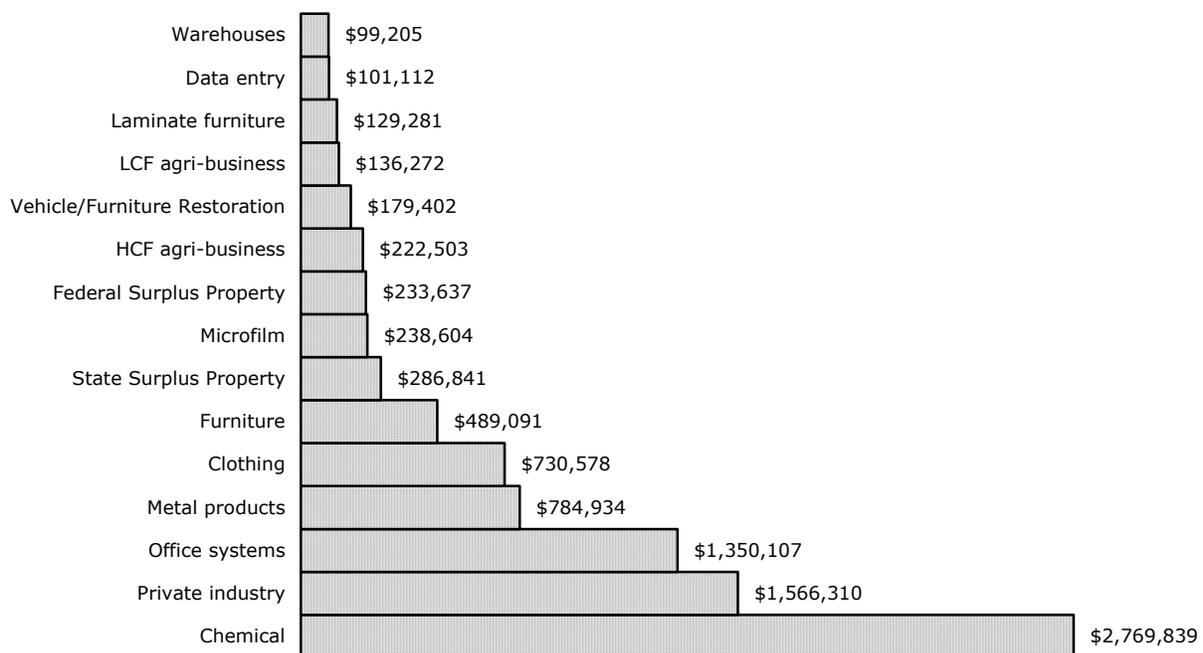
# Correctional Industries

## KCI Revenues & Earnings in FY 2004

Division	Revenue	Earnings (Loss)
Chemical	\$ 2,769,839	\$ 230,726
Metal Products	784,934	(1,630)
Warehouses	99,205	(77,818)
Furniture	489,091	(338,489)
LCF Agri-Business	136,272	(51,602)
Data Entry	101,112	23,540
State surplus property	286,841	3,565
Federal surplus property	233,637	(58,402)
Private industry income	1,566,310	1,297,368
Microfilm	238,604	(1,078)
Clothing	730,578	42,216
Office Systems	1,350,107	60,583
Laminate furniture	129,281	(7,266)
Vehicle/furniture restoration	179,402	29,204
HCF agri-business	222,503	(33,479)
Marketing	50	-
	<u>\$ 9,317,766</u>	<u>\$ 1,117,438</u>

- KCI generated revenues of \$9.3 million in FY 2004—a decrease of 3.0% from the FY 2003 level.
- Net earnings in FY 2004 reached \$1.1 million, a 300% increase from FY 2003.
- The source of private industry revenue is the reimbursement made by inmate workers to the state for room and board.
- Not included in the table is \$279,725 deposited in the Correctional Industries Fund from proceeds received through the lease of KDOC land and buildings to private parties. FY 2004 farm lease receipts totaled \$115,490 and building lease receipts, \$164,235.
- Total lease proceeds are expected to exceed \$310,000 in FY 2005, as additional building contracts are initiated and older leases are renewed at higher lease rates.

## KCI REVENUES, BY SOURCE — FY 2004



KDOC  
2005

# Parole Services

---

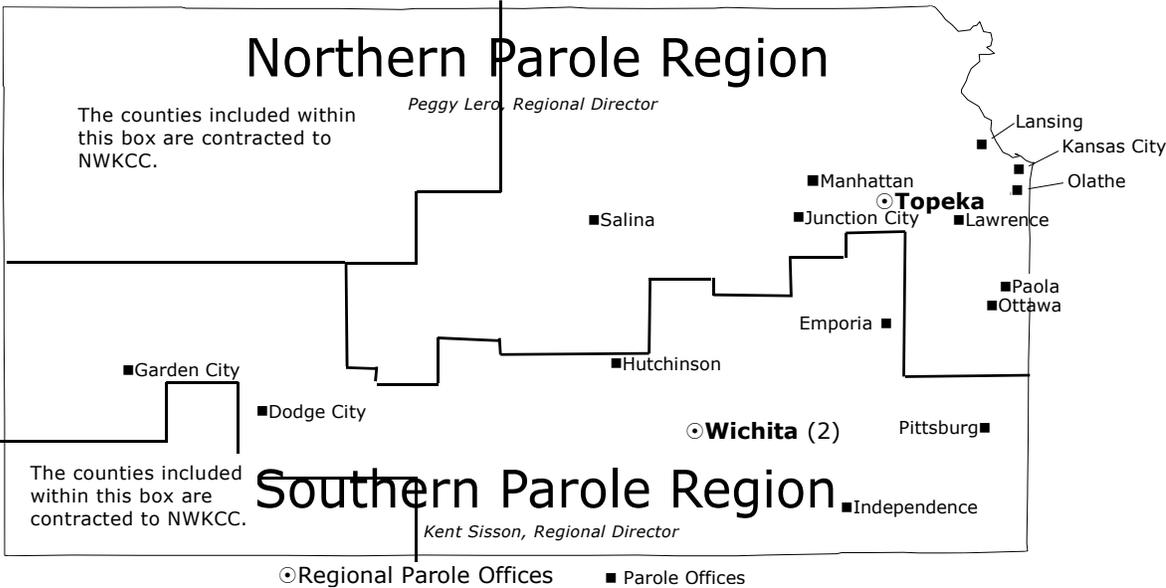
Introduction

The Parole Services section within the department’s Division of Community and Field Services is responsible for community-based supervision of offenders who have been released from correctional facilities on parole, post release supervision, or conditional release, but who have not yet been discharged from their sentences. The purposes of post-incarceration supervision are to further the public safety and to provide services to the offender in order to reduce the offender’s involvement in future criminal behavior.

Field supervision functions are organized into two parole regions, as illustrated below. Each region is administered by a regional parole director. The regional directors report to the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services.

The department has parole offices in 17 Kansas communities. Since 1994, the department has contracted with Northwest Kansas Community Corrections to provide post-incarceration supervision of offenders in 17 northwestern Kansas counties. In October 2003, the department entered into an agreement with Northwest Kansas Community Corrections to provide post-incarceration supervision of offenders in 10 southwestern Kansas counties.

KDOC PAROLE REGIONS AND PAROLE OFFICE LOCATIONS



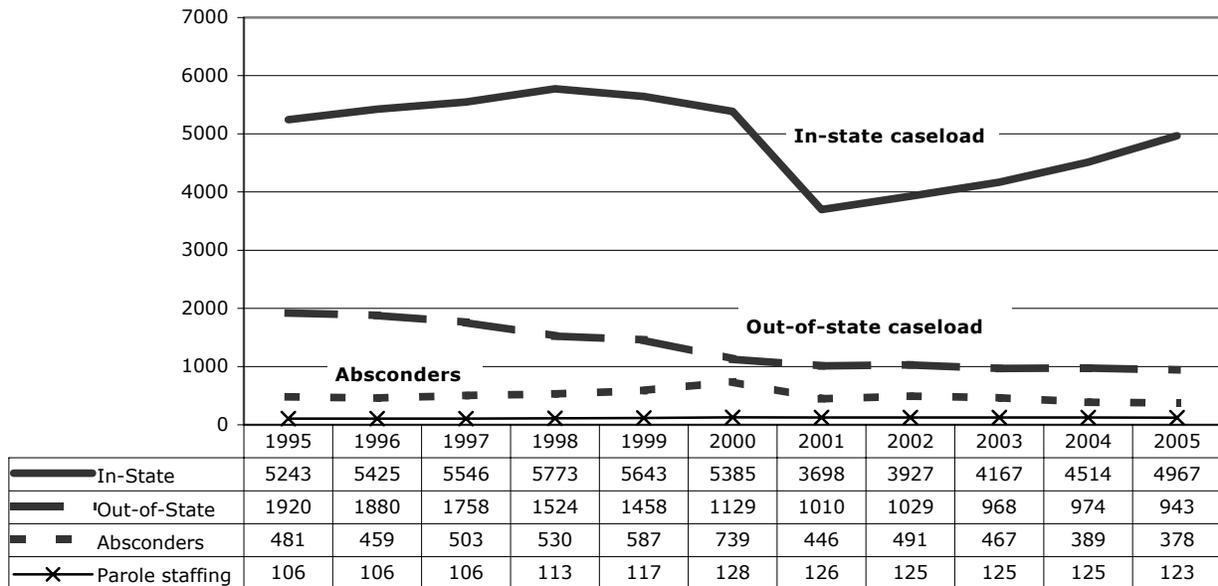
# Parole Services

## Caseload Composition

Parole Services has jurisdiction over:

- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences on post-incarceration supervision (in-state caseload).
- Felony offenders convicted in other states who are supervised in Kansas pursuant to interstate probation and parole compact provisions (in-state caseload).
- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences who are supervised by other state jurisdictions pursuant to interstate probation and parole compact provisions (out-of-state caseload).
- Felony offenders who absconded from post-incarceration supervision prior to discharge of their Kansas sentence (absconders).

**COMPONENTS OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION UNDER KDOC'S  
POST-INCARCERATION JURISDICTION  
FY 1995—FY 2005 to date (12-31-04)**



Implementation of SB 323, a bill passed during the 2000 legislative session which adjusted post release supervision periods for offenders in several offense severity levels, had a marked impact on the size of the in-state caseload component of the post-incarceration jurisdictional population. The in-state caseload declined 31.3% between June 30, 2000 and June 30, 2001. In-state caseload has increased by 34.0%, however, since the end of June 30, 2001.

## Major Milestones and Highlights

### ***FY 2004***

All parole officers became certified in the use of the Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) risk/needs assessment instrument.

The use of LSI-R was implemented in all parole offices.

The risk reduction model for case management was implemented through key policy changes in the following areas: supervision standards; responding to behaviors, including condition violations; risk assessment and classification; case planning; and administrative and file review practices.

Methods were established for an ongoing information-sharing process between field staff, supervisors and agency managers, to assist in the implementation of a risk reduction model of case management.

A staff training plan was established to provide parole staff with training in best practices related to case management, including training in strengths-based supervision, motivational interviewing, domestic violence, relapse prevention, and offender job preparedness. Training has been or is being scheduled in all these areas to be completed through FY 2004.

All parole staff were provided computer software for accessing imaged documents for use in case management.

Placements at Day Reporting Centers increased significantly.

### ***FY 2005***

The Interstate Compact unit implemented the new interstate compact statewide, including the provision of training for Parole, Community Corrections, and Court Service staff.

Supervision responsibility for interstate compact misdemeanants was shifted to the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA).

Parole Services implemented a statewide training coordinator position.

The staff training plan was extended to continue to provide parole staff with training in best practices related to case management, including training in motivational interviewing, and communication techniques in conjunction with the risk reduction supervision model.

An automated case plan was developed for use by parole staff to assist with offender case management.

# Parole Services

## Staffing

Parole Services has a total authorized staffing level of 151.5 FTE. The total includes: parole officers and supervisors, including those who have specialized duty assignments; administrative support staff; and, central office staff who have either management responsibilities or responsibilities related to the supervision of interstate compact transfers. Also included is the Director of Reentry and Release Planning and the staff who provide administrative support to the Kansas Parole Board.

Of the 140.5 FTE assigned to field parole offices—

- 96 are parole officers who carry caseloads (of which ten positions are currently vacant due to budgetary constraints). Eighteen officers have specialized caseloads, including those officers who supervise sex offenders and high-risk offenders. Other specialized staff include two interstate compact officers in Wichita and two reduced supervision officers, one each in Wichita and Kansas City. The average caseload in December 2003 was 32 for officers with specialized sex offender and high-risk caseloads and 52 for those carrying regular caseloads.
- 13 are members of the division’s Special Enforcement Unit, which focuses on locating absconders, arresting condition violators, and conducting surveillance and high-risk field contacts. In FY 2004, the special enforcement unit apprehended 644 absconders and arrested 1,120 condition violators.

### AUTHORIZED PAROLE OFFICER POSITIONS, BY REGION & CITY (officers who carry caseloads)

Northern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE	Southern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE
Kansas City	15	Wichita (2 offices)	36
Topeka	10	Hutchinson	4
Olathe	7	Pittsburg	4
Salina	4	Garden City	2
Lansing	2	Independence	2
Lawrence	2	Emporia	2
Junction City	2	Dodge City	1
Manhattan	1		
Paola	1		
Ottawa	1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

## Community-Based Programs & Services

The department contracts directly with providers for the delivery of substance abuse treatment, outpatient counseling, sex offender treatment, and community residential bed services for offenders on post-incarceration supervision. In FY 2004—

- 81 offenders participated in substance abuse treatment services in the community.
- 1,088 offenders received sex offender treatment services in the community.

Program resource availability in FY 2005, by location, is given below.

<b>NUMBER OF COMMUNITY PROGRAM SLOTS, By parole region — FY 2005</b>			
	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Total</b>
Community residential beds			
Wichita (male)		46	
Kansas City (male)	17		
Topeka (male)	23		
<b>subtotal</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>86</b>
Transitional therapeutic community			
Hoisington (female)	4		
Topeka (male)	24		
<b>subtotal</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>
Sex offender treatment <sup>1</sup>			
Wichita		192	
Hutchinson		38	
Garden City		16	
Pittsburg		11	
Topeka	102		
Salina	37		
Norton	3		
Hays	3		
Olathe	30		
Lawrence	6		
Kansas City	73		
<b>subtotal</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>511</b>
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			<b>As needed</b>

<sup>1</sup>Location of sex offender slots varies throughout the year based on need.

# Parole Services

---

page 101

## Release Planning and Reentry

In the last five years KDOC has implemented additional and enhanced release planning and reentry management practices, so as to assist offenders in preparing for release to the community and to engage communities in the process of reintegrating returning offenders.

The goal is to target higher risk offenders with support systems, necessary treatment and services, and a viable plan for reintegration, so that the offender has a better chance of a safe, successful re-  
turn. The chance for success is increased if transitional plans *1) are comprehensive, 2) are based on assessed criminogenic risk and need, 3) provide a continuum of care for special needs offenders, 4) are driven by individual goals for offenders after release, 5) meet the goals of public safety, risk reduction and successful reintegration, 6) contain appropriate levels of risk management and 7) involve input from communities, victims, offenders and families of offenders.*

### **These efforts have the following objectives:**

- Establish practices to ensure that work done with the offender during incarceration is conducive to safe and successful reentry upon release.
- Establish partnerships between agencies and within the communities to ensure the assessed criminogenic risk and needs of the offender are addressed at the point of reentry.
- Establish release planning processes that ensure each offender has an individual goal-driven release plan that targets his or her risk and needs.
- Ensure the needs of offenders with disabilities are addressed, so that release planning provides a continuum of care for those needs.
- Access resources, remove barriers, and develop additional resources to address the employment, housing, treatment, and support needs of offenders as they return to communities.
- Establish access to, and flow of, information needed to ensure that the developed reintegration plans are followed and implemented after release, through an automated release planning and case management process.
- Ensure that reintegration plans take into consideration the needs of communities, victims, offenders, and families of offenders.
- Collect and analyze relevant data to evaluate the effectiveness of reentry strategies, and adjust as needed.

### **Progress made toward enhancing reentry practices statewide during 2004:**

- Staff throughout the department participated in risk reduction training during 2004, providing an opportunity for them to review principles of effective risk reduction and reentry management, and to engage in strategic planning for department-wide implementation of the strategies.
- An automated electronic page was established for unit team counselors, reentry staff, release planners, victim services, and parole, to record chronological entries related to risk reduction on inmates prior to release. This will enhance the ability of case managers in various operational areas to share information about the risk reduction work done with various offenders. This electronic page will serve as the platform for further automated release planning.
- Twelve Kansans completed Offender Workforce Development Specialist (OWDS) training and certification, and through funding provided by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) were

trained as instructors in this model. Using NIC funds, these twelve recruited and selected an additional thirty Kansans to receive OWDS training. The first half graduated in November 2004; the second half will be trained in the spring of 2005. The KDOC assigned a staff member as full time project director, and will work with employers and workforce development agencies to develop job training and employment strategies for offenders.

- Kansas was selected as one of thirteen sites to participate in a technical assistance grant through the Council of State Governments (CSG) to review ways to interface corrections and mental health practitioners for enhanced transitional planning for offenders with mental illness. The CSG brought staff and consultants on site to Kansas in October 2004, to meet with various mental health and corrections practitioners, to develop strategies for enhancing treatment, housing, and case management for offenders with mental illness.
- The Shawnee County Reentry Program (SCRP) continues to develop components of a comprehensive community-based reentry model, serving as an incubator to identify best practices for reentry in Kansas. The SCRP is now serving over sixty offenders, having worked with them for over twelve months pre-release, and following their care as they return to Shawnee County. Based on the work done to date, the KDOC was awarded an additional \$300,000 in discretionary funds to supplement the work with a cognitive specialist, a housing specialist, a part-time job specialist, and to provide modest funding for rent, utilities, landlord property repair, transportation, substance abuse assessments, and job mentors.
- The KDOC established a partnership with the Heartland Regional Alcohol and Drug Assessment Center, which serves northeast Kansas, to access pre-release assessment and care coordination services for offenders releasing from LCF and TCF, and returning to communities in northeast Kansas. This partnership is expected to identify strategies for additional partnerships of this kind throughout the state, to ensure that offenders are able to effectively and timely access substance abuse treatment upon return to the community in appropriate cases.
- Staff presented the findings of the Wichita/Sedgwick County Offender Reentry Task Force to all of the District Advisory Boards (DABs), which consist of neighborhood representatives by council district, for feedback and decision whether to support the reentry program. All DABs voted to support the reentry program, and a proposal will be made to the City Council to finalize this funding partnership between the city, county, and state in late 2004 or early 2005.
- Staff completed three community wide meetings in Wyandotte County on offender reentry, which was followed by a community-formed Steering Committee on Offender Reentry. The Steering Committee held planning meetings and developed a proposed reentry model/program for the Wyandotte County community, and will be presenting this proposal to establish comprehensive reentry services in Wyandotte County to the legislature for consideration and approval.
- Through a partnership between the Kansas Parole Board, Kansas Department of Corrections, Department of Veterans' Affairs, and Kansas Commission on Veterans' Affairs (KCVA), a pilot project is underway at LCF to provide transitional planning services to incarcerated veterans. This pilot is ongoing and will provide for feedback to the VA and KDOC about ways to implement transitional planning services to incarcerated veterans statewide. The VA benefits representatives are beginning to plan visits to EDCF and HCF to work with incarcerated veterans in those facilities, as well.
- Staff worked closely with the Kansas Interagency Council on Homelessness to identify strategies for reducing homelessness in Kansas, with focus on the offender population. The Shawnee County Reentry Program was presented at a workshop of the statewide Homeless Summit at the University of Kansas in October 2004.
- Kansas reentry programs were presented at conferences in 2004, including a summit on reentry sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections and the United States Department of Justice in Warrensburg, Missouri, and at the Kansas Health Care Association Conf. in Kansas.

# Parole Services

---

## Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)

The 2000 Legislature authorized establishment of three privatized day reporting centers (DRCs)—a highly structured, non-residential program that provides intervention, supervision and program services to KDOC post-incarceration supervision offenders who have violated conditions of release but who do not require immediate re-incarceration. There are two DRCs, located in Topeka and Wichita.

In September 2000, following issuance of a Request for Proposals and a competitive selection process, the department awarded the day reporting center contract to Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI). The contractor is responsible for establishment and operation of the centers, including offender supervision and delivery of services to offenders. For FY 2005, the DRC contract is financed with federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) grant funds and state funds on a 90% federal—10% state matching basis. For FY 2006, the federal share is 13% because of the reduced availability of VOI/TIS grant funds.

### Basic features of the DRC program

- DRC offenders sleep at home, but they are required to be at the center during normal hours of operation unless they are at work or another authorized activity. The centers are open from 8 am — 8 pm, Monday-Friday, and 8 am - 4 pm on Saturday.
- Each DRC participant is monitored 24 hours per day, 7 days per week using Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) technology, whereby the offender wears an electronic device for satellite tracking of the offender's location and movements.
- The length of DRC programming is up to 90 days, with the exact duration depending on the progress of the individual offender. The 90 day period can be extended for purposes of sanctioning within the program.
- Offenders assigned to a DRC are expected to be employed. If an offender is not employed, the DRC will assist in job development and placement activities.
- All participants are expected to perform 50 hours of community service work.
- A full-time KDOC staff member serves as an on-site contract monitor to ensure that contract requirements are met and to provide coordination between the department and contractor staff.
- Other DRC program components are tailored to the needs of each offender, including:

Substance abuse treatment	Cognitive structuring skills	Mental health counseling
Drug testing	Breath alcohol testing	Anger management
Community service work	Life skills	Family counseling

## Target Population

*Primary target:* offenders on KDOC post-incarceration supervision who have violated conditions of release but who can, with the highly structured supervision provided by the DRC, remain in the community as an alternative to revocation and return to prison.

*Additional targets:* post incarceration offenders whose circumstances or behavior put them at risk to violate their release conditions and thereby are at risk for revocation; newly released parole offenders who have been incarcerated five or more years and would benefit from the transitional support needs which the DRC can meet; offenders being re-released from prison following their failure in the DRC; and, offenders being released from prison with a diagnosed mental health need, developmental disability, behavioral disorder, or other condition who can benefit from the reintegration support services of the DRC.

*If program capacity is available:* probation condition violators, including those assigned to community corrections, will be accepted if they would otherwise be revoked and admitted to KDOC custody. Local officials will determine if these offenders are placed at the DRC.

## Status

Day reporting centers are operational in Topeka and Wichita. Efforts to locate a DRC in the Kansas City area were unsuccessful.

The Wichita DRC has a capacity of 120 and opened in December 2002. Between January 1, 2004 and November 1, 2004, a total of 408 parole offenders were referred to the Wichita DRC. Of those—

- 342 were accepted into the program;
- 144 were successfully discharged;
- 200 were unsuccessfully discharged.

The Topeka DRC opened in May 2001 and has the capacity to supervise 40 offenders. Between January 1, 2004 and November 1, 2004, a total of 133 parole offenders were referred to the Topeka DRC. Of those—

- 118 were accepted into the program;
- 42 were successfully discharged;
- 70 were unsuccessfully discharged.

**KDOC  
2005**

# **Community Corrections & Conservation Camps**

---

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

---

## Introduction

The Community Corrections section within the department's Division of Community and Field Services has responsibility for: (1) administering grants to local programs organized pursuant to the state's Community Corrections Act; and, (2) oversight of the two state-funded correctional conservation camps located in Oswego. Management responsibility for these functions resides with the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services and the Director of Community Corrections.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Community Corrections in Kansas was established through enactment of K.S.A. 75-5290 by the 1978 Legislature. The program was intended to provide alternatives to both incarceration and new prison construction. Initially, community corrections was optional and counties were not required to establish community corrections programs. With the adoption of Senate Bill 49 in 1989, the 89 counties not previously participating in community corrections were required to establish programs — either singly, in groups, or by contracting with others. Services in most programs initially were targeted at adult offenders; however, the 1994 Legislature provided for statewide expansion of juvenile services through community corrections agencies. Upon establishment of the Juvenile Justice Authority, responsibility for all state juvenile offender programs, services, and grant administration was transferred to that agency on July 1, 1997.

The 2000 Kansas Legislature approved legislation which defines a target population to be served by community corrections programs. The target population includes offenders who:

- Have received a non-prison disposition as a departure to sentencing guidelines;
- Fall within a "border box";
- Have a severity level 7 or greater offense;
- Have violated a condition of probation supervision;
- Have been determined to be high risk or high needs under a standardized risk/needs assessment instrument;
- Have successfully completed a conservation camp program.

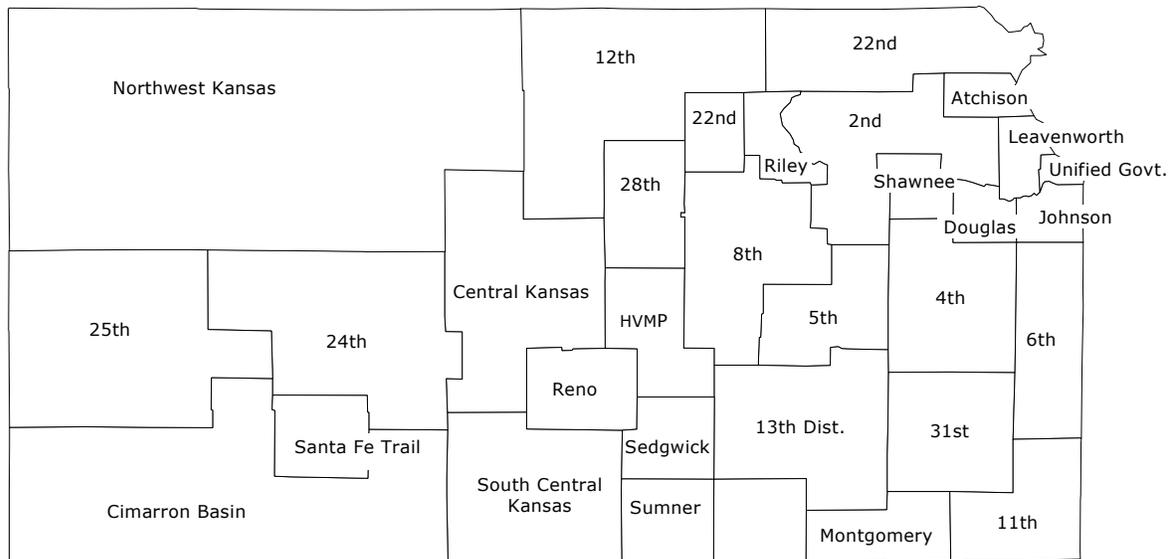
The law also requires that probation violators must be assigned to community corrections supervision before being revoked and sent to prison unless the violation includes a new conviction or the court makes a finding that the public safety or the offender's welfare would not be served by doing so. The law further provides that community corrections programs may provide services to juveniles if approved by the local community corrections advisory board. Grant funds administered by the Department of Corrections cannot be used for this purpose, however.

The 2003 Legislature approved Senate Bill 123, which provides for mandatory certified drug abuse treatment and supervision by community corrections for a defined target population of non-violent adult drug offenders who have been convicted of a drug offense under K.S.A. 65-4160 or 65-4162. The drug abuse treatment for eligible offenders shall include a continuum of treatment options including detoxification, rehabilitation, continuing care and aftercare, and relapse prevention. Drug abuse treatment may include community and/or faith-based programs.

Although Senate Bill 123 became effective upon publication in the statute book, its provisions were only applicable to offenders sentenced on or after November 1, 2003.

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

## Community Corrections Programs in Kansas



There are currently 31 programs receiving state grants under the Community Corrections Act. Some programs serve a single county, while others are multi-county programs. Single-county programs include: Atchison County; Leavenworth County; Unified Government of Wyandotte County; Johnson County; Douglas County; Shawnee County; Reno County; Riley County; Sedgwick County; Sumner County; and, Cowley County. Shawnee County and the 2nd District have a common administrator. Multi-county programs and the counties they serve are identified below.

### Multi-county community corrections agencies & the counties they serve

<b>2nd Dist:</b>	Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee	<b>28th Dist:</b>	Ottawa, Saline
<b>4th Dist:</b>	Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage	<b>31st Dist:</b>	Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson
<b>5th Dist:</b>	Chase, Lyon	<b>Cimarron Basin:</b>	Clark, Comanche, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Meade, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens
<b>6th Dist:</b>	Bourbon, Linn, Miami	<b>Central KS:</b>	Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Stafford
<b>8th Dist:</b>	Dickinson, Geary, Marion, Morris	<b>HVMP:</b>	Harvey, McPherson
<b>11th Dist:</b>	Cherokee, Crawford, Labette	<b>Montgomery:</b>	Montgomery, Chatauqua
<b>12th Dist:</b>	Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington	<b>Northwest KS:</b>	Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace
<b>13th Dist:</b>	Butler, Elk, Greenwood	<b>Santa Fe Trail:</b>	Ford; Kiowa.
<b>22nd Dist:</b>	Brown, Clay, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha	<b>South Central:</b>	Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt
<b>24th Dist:</b>	Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush		
<b>25th Dist:</b>	Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott, Wichita		

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

---

page 107

## Major Milestones and Highlights

### ***FY 2004***

LSI-R training was offered to all community corrections agencies.

Training for five new community corrections agency directors was provided. Some of the topics covered included: Mission/history of community corrections; standards/regulations; comprehensive plan development; TOADS training; SB 123 and risk assessments; and funding, budgeting, and financial reporting requirements.

SB 123 supervision funds were distributed to community corrections agencies.

A substance abuse treatment program was made available for offenders placed by a county at LCCC or LWCC. The camps received a Byrne Grant in FY 2004 to provide substance abuse treatment services. The treatment program is provisionally licensed by SRS.

Field services standards were revised to effectively implement SB 123.

Community corrections statutes were reviewed and recommendations for change were proposed and passed into law.

Training for all community corrections fiscal officers was provided.

Legislative Post Audit conducted a financial compliance audit of KDOC's community corrections services section to evaluate its oversight of community corrections agencies.

SB 123 supervision funds were distributed to community corrections agencies in FY 2004 and SB 123 became operational on November 1, 2003.

The community corrections advisory committee established performance-based standards for all community corrections agencies.

### ***FY 2005***

LSI-R was implemented for all offenders.

"Thinking for a Change" training was made available to community corrections staff.

Revisions to the standards for LCCC and LWCC were developed.

Financial reporting by community corrections agencies was switched from monthly to quarterly.

Comprehensive plan development will be switched from an annual to a triennial schedule.

Performance-based statewide outcomes will be implemented.

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

## Community Corrections Grants

The Department of Corrections administers the following grants to community corrections agencies: basic grants for adult intensive supervision (AISP), awarded to all 31 community corrections agencies; Senate Bill 123 supervision grants; and grants for residential center operations awarded to community corrections agencies in Sedgwick and Johnson counties.

### BASIC GRANTS FOR ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

All 31 community corrections programs receive basic grants to support their statutory function related to adult intensive supervision program services (AISP). Each program must develop an annual comprehensive plan that sets forth objectives and projected services. To receive funding, the plan must be approved by the local advisory board, the board of county commissioners, and the Department of Corrections.

The 2004 Legislature appropriated \$11.03 million for basic community corrections grants in FY 05—an increase of 4.7% compared to the amount appropriated for FY 04.

Dec 02/Includes 2% allotment adjustment

*In FY 2005—*

- As noted in the table to the right, the department made basic grant awards totaling \$11,024,272 to community corrections programs for adult intensive supervision, and \$7,280 earmarked specifically for LSI-R costs.
- Allocation of the FY 05 grant funds was based on each agency's average daily population (ADP) of adult offenders supervised during FY 03 and the first nine months of FY 04. In other words, each agency's FY 05 grant award represents the same percentage of total funding as the program's share of the total ADP served by all community corrections agencies during the past 1.75 fiscal years.
- Basic grant award amounts ranged from a low of \$54,322 (Atchison County) to a high of \$2,022,057 (Sedgwick County).
- The six largest programs received 53% of the total amount granted for AISP.
- The fifteen largest programs received 77% of the total amount granted for AISP.

Agency	FY05 Allocation
2nd Judicial District	\$ 135,693
4th Judicial District	247,105
5th Judicial District	242,789
6th Judicial District	247,105
8th Judicial District	444,233
11th Judicial District	305,287
12th Judicial District	97,876
13th Judicial District	208,287
22nd Judicial District	154,057
24th Judicial District	126,461
25th Judicial District	268,334
28th Judicial District	536,642
31st Judicial District	203,558
Atchison County	62,711
Cimarron Basin	145,038
Central Kansas	262,179
Cowley County	206,536
Douglas County	324,127
Harvey/McPherson	233,469
Johnson County	1,188,386
Leavenworth County	138,107
Montgomery County	198,755
Northwest Kansas	279,355
Riley County	304,975
Reno County	365,422
South Central Kansas	167,155
Santa Fe Trails	216,906
Sedgwick County	1,983,555
Shawnee County	569,017

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

## SB 123 SUPERVISION GRANTS

The 2004 Legislature approved \$2,449,340 in FY 2005 appropriations for grants to community corrections programs for supervision of SB123 eligible offenders. Of the total, \$2,401,306 was distributed to community corrections programs, while \$2,225 covered the cost of LSI-Rs, and \$45,809 was used to fund a position at the sentencing commission for the purpose of centralized payment of treatment invoices for all SB 123 treatment.

## RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Johnson County and Sedgwick County both operate residential centers as part of their community corrections programs. Separate grants are provided to these two counties to support operation of their residential centers. The combined capacity of the two centers is over 200 beds—121 of which are financed by the state. Amounts granted in FY 2005 for this purpose include \$868,568 for Johnson County and \$1,199,452 for Sedgwick County.

Agency	FY05 Allocation
2nd Judicial District	\$ 36,403
4th Judicial District	52,004
5th Judicial District	62,405
6th Judicial District	35,103
8th Judicial District	71,506
11th Judicial District	72,806
12th Judicial District	16,901
13th Judicial District	84,507
22nd Judicial District	52,004
24th Judicial District	16,901
25th Judicial District	65,006
28th Judicial District	113,110
31st Judicial District	41,604
Atchison County	10,401
Cimarron Basin	14,301
Central Kansas	59,805
Cowley County	32,503
Douglas County	65,006
Harvey/McPherson	71,506
Johnson County	222,319
Leavenworth County	28,602
Montgomery County	70,206
Northwest Kansas	67,606
Riley County	37,703
Reno County	104,009
South Central Kansas	20,802
Santa Fe Trails	39,003
Sedgwick County	421,236
Shawnee County	143,012
Sumner County	11,701
Unified Government	261,322
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 2,401,306</b>

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

page 110

## PROGRAM SERVICES

**Required.** All community corrections programs must provide adult intensive supervision, a community-based sanction for offenders who require increased supervision, frequent monitoring, and intensive rehabilitative services. Other service components included in all programs include: collection of fees/restitution; job search assistance and/or monitoring; and, community service work coordination and/or monitoring.

## Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency

	AGENCY	FY 04 ADP	FY 05 Basic Grant Award	Fines/Fees/Restitution	Community Service	Job Search Assistance	Drug Testing	Elect. Mon.	\$ for Evaluations	Sub. Abuse Svcs
SG	Sedgwick County	825.4	\$1,983,555	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
JO	Johnson County	489.6	1,188,386	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
UG	Unified Govt. (Wyandotte)	407.1	1,093,062	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙
SN	Shawnee County	265.3	569,017	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
28	28th Judicial District	196.0	536,642	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	
8	8th Judicial District	148.6	444,233	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
RN	Reno County	140.0	365,422	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
NW	Northwest Kansas	137.7	279,355	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
DG	Douglas County	134.2	324,127	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
RL	Riley County	129.8	304,975	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	
11	11th Judicial District	121.8	305,287	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
5	5th Judicial District	120.7	242,789	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
31	31st Judicial District	116.9	203,558	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
25	25th Judicial District	115.7	268,334	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	⊙
HM	Harvey/McPherson Counties	111.3	233,469	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
4	4th Judicial District	102.3	247,105	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
6	6th Judicial District	92.2	247,105	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
CK	Central Kansas	92.1	262,179	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
13	13th Judicial District	91.8	208,287	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
SFT	Santa Fe Trail	79.7	216,906	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙
CL	Cowley County	76.7	206,536	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
CB	Cimarron Basin Authority	70.7	145,038	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
LV	Leavenworth County	69.5	138,107	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
SC	South Central Kansas	68.8	167,155	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	
MG	Montgomery County	61.2	198,755	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
22	22nd Judicial District	53.9	154,057	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
2	2nd Judicial District	50.3	135,693	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
24	24th Judicial District	44.8	126,461	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
12	12th Judicial District	41.3	97,876	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
AT	Atchison County	26.5	62,711	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
SU	Sumner County	45.3	75,371	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
	<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>4,527.2</b>	<b>\$11,031,552</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
	<i>% of total programs</i>			<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>55%</i>

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

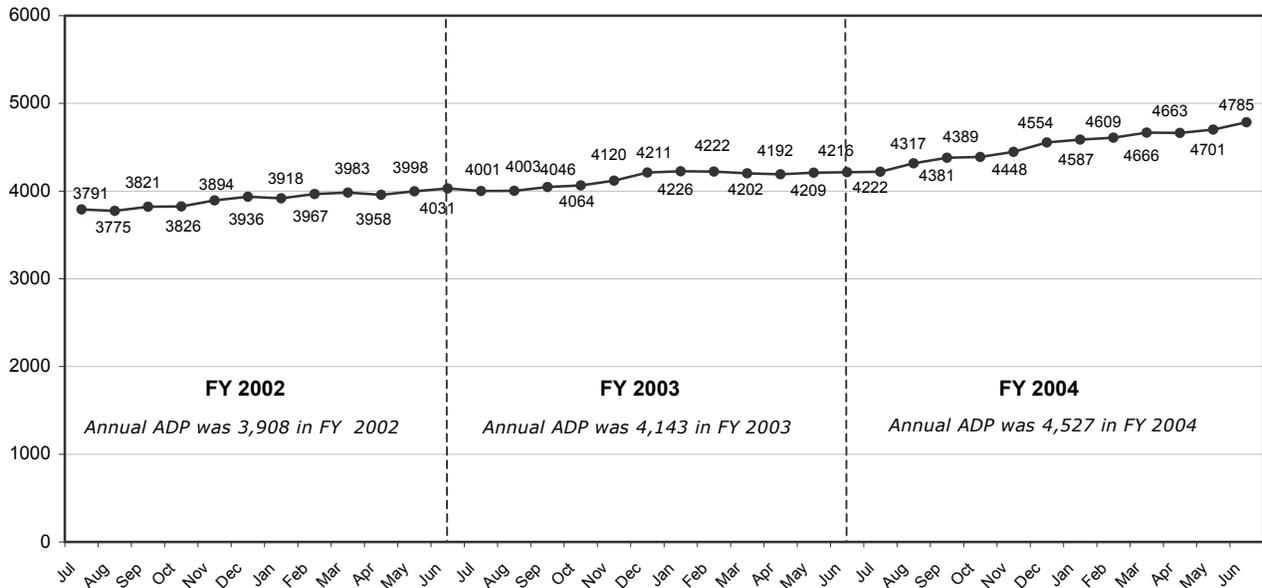
**Discretionary.** Community corrections programs typically perform case management functions and facilitate offender access to an array of community-based services. In many cases, the cost of these services is borne by either the offender and/or the providing agency. However, community corrections programs may also use basic grant funds to provide some of these services directly, with the specific mix of services determined by each local program. Services provided with grant funds at the election of specific programs—as well as the program’s core services—are indicated in the table below.

## Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency (cont’d)

Surveil- lance	Transpor- tation Assist.	LCCC physicals	Life Skills	Housing Assist.	Class- room Space	Other	
○			○			employment skills; cognitive skills; volunteer prog.	SG
	○	○	○		○	mental health; education; employment & cognitive skills; volunteer prog.	JO
○		○				DNA testing; volunteer prog.	UG
	○					psycho-educational groups	SN
○	○	○	○			cognitive interventions; voc-ed classes; interpreters; risk control center	28
○			○			day reporting center (offers life skills and GED prep. assistance)	8
						academic education	RN
○						sex offender treatment	NW
○	○					identification assistance; anger management	DG
	○	○	○	○		academic education; sex offender evaluations	RL
○	○					job search; food assistance	11
		○				sex offender treatment	5
		○				food, clothing, & utility assistance; voc ed classes	31
○	○		○	○	○	mental health; translators; cognitive restructuring; domestic violence prog.	25
○	○		○	○	○	sex offender evaluation & treatment; GED prep. assistance; voc-ed classes	HM
○			○				4
		○				voc-ed classes	6
○	○		○		○	child care; cognitive skills	CK
○	○	○				academic education; clothing & food assistance	13
○			○		○	criminal justice edu. (Spanish)	SFT
○		○				day reporting program	CL
	○			○			CB
						DNA sampling cost; adult education	LV
	○					anger management; adult education	SC
							MG
	○					psycho-educational groups	22
		○					2
○	○	○					24
		○					12
		○					AT
						GED prep. assistance; clothing & food assistance	SU
<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		
48%	45%	39%	32%	13%	16%		

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

## Adult Intensive Supervision ADP's, by month, Fiscal Years 2002-2004



During FY 2004—

- the overall ADP for adult intensive supervision increased by 384 from the FY 2003 level. The ADP served during the last month of the fiscal year was 564 higher than the ADP served during the first month.
- the ADPs served by individual programs ranged from a low of 26.5 (Atchison) to a high of 825 (Sedgwick).
- over half of the total adult intensive supervision ADP (51.5%) was served by the six largest programs, including: Sedgwick (18.2%); Johnson (10.8%); Unified Government of Wyandotte County (9.0%); Shawnee (5.9%); the 28th Judicial District (4.3%); and the 8th Judicial District (3.3%).
- 16 of the 31 programs had an average daily population of 100 or less.
- the two residential centers in Johnson and Sedgwick counties had a combined ADP of 224.

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

---

## Conservation Camps

There are two correctional conservation camps in Kansas, which provide a community-based sentencing option for non-violent felony offenders from 16-32 years of age. One camp serves male offenders and the other, female offenders. As described in the introduction to this section, state law requires that sentencing judges consider making a conservation camp placement for certain offenders and provides discretionary authority to the Secretary of Corrections to place certain KDOC inmates in conservation camps.

The two camps have comparable placement criteria and program elements. The program, which is up to 180 days, stresses offender accountability and rehabilitation in the context of a strict physical regimen, community service work, and educational and other programming. The program is structured with four levels; offenders must earn advancement from one level to the next based on attitude, behavior and disciplinary record. Inmates receive GED preparation and instruction, participate in psychosocial groups, including but not limited to, anger management, budgeting, basic life skills, and community reintegration activities. Substance abuse education also is provided. Offenders who satisfactorily complete the conservation camp program are referred to the appropriate community corrections program for at least six months of follow-up supervision.

Under state law, courts must consider making a conservation camp placement: prior to sentencing an offender to prison following probation revocation; when the offender falls within a border box of the sentencing grid; or, when the court is considering a dispositional departure for an offender who falls into the presumptive non-imprisonment blocks of the sentencing grid. The Secretary of Corrections, pursuant to statute, may also make direct placements to the camps if an inmate is admitted to KDOC as a result of probation revocation or a dispositional departure from a presumptive non-imprisonment sanction, provided the offender meets camp admission criteria.

Although both camps are located in Oswego, they are not co-located with each other. Operation of both camps is supported financially by the state, but the camps are managed by a private firm, GRW, Inc., under separate contracts with Labette County (for the male camp) and KDOC (for the female camp).

### LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP (LCCC)

The LCCC accepts statewide placements of male inmates made by sentencing courts and, in some cases, by the Secretary of Corrections. The camp opened as a 104-bed facility in 1991, but has since been expanded to a capacity of 191. The original construction was financed through the sale of bonds by the Kansas Development Finance Authority; debt service and operating costs are financed by the state through annual grant appropriations. The expansion of the camp was approved by the 1997 Legislature and was financed primarily through federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Program (VOI/TIS) grant funds. In FY 2004, the camp—

- completed 90,000 inmate work hours, of which 32,209 were community service hours.
- had an average daily population of 155, and a total of 274 program graduates.
- had a 33% completion rate for camp completers achieving a GED.
- submitted a Byrne Grant application and received funding for a substance abuse treatment program.
- Completed five special projects through 21st Century Homestead, Inc., a 501(c)(3) corporation that builds homes in southeast Kansas.
- Provided college computer skills courses and other college credit courses.
- Provided HIV testing and counseling, with life skills and parenting courses to be offered beginning in Fall 2004.

# Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

---

page 114

## Conservation Camps (continued)

### **LABETTE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CAMP (LWCC)**

The LWCC is a 32-bed privatized facility developed under contract with the Department of Corrections. The contract provides for up to 17 placements of KDOC inmates and 15 court placements. Contract services are purchased on a per diem basis, with costs financed with a combination of VOI/TIS federal grant funds and state funds. The facility was developed and currently remains under private ownership, although the contract provides for eventual state ownership.

The per diem rate currently applicable for FY 2005 and FY 2006 are \$79.83 and \$83.02, respectively. These rates are based upon the facility's anticipated operating costs, as well as including an amount to amortize the cost to construct the facility. Based upon a bed count of 32 and a nine-year amortization period, the annual lease cost represents \$9.36 of the per diem amounts.

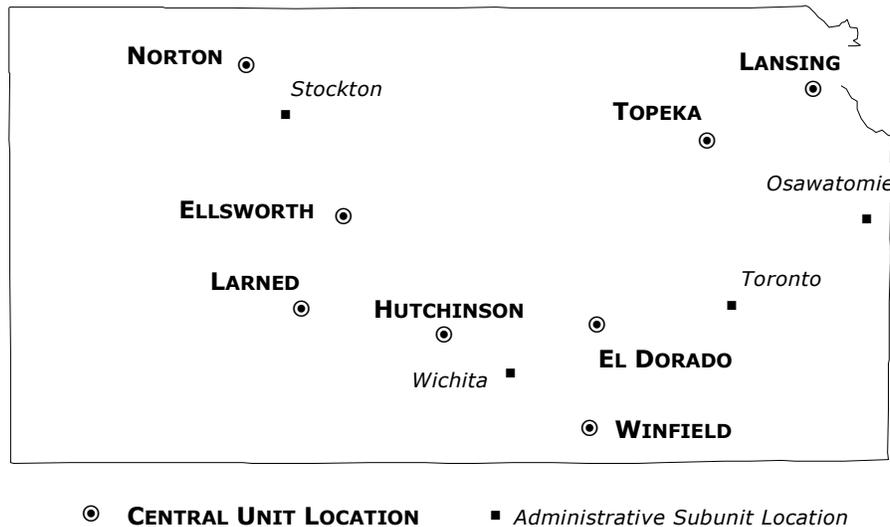
The camp accepted its first admissions in January 2000. In FY 2004, the camp: completed 15,940 inmate work hours, of which 60 were community service hours; had an ADP of 25.1; had 21 program graduates; and, had 7 inmates who earned a GED. There was a notable decrease in community service hours from FY 2003's number of 821 to FY 2004's number of 60. This is due to a decrease in the number of available supervisors, either employed by the county or by the camp, that could supervise community service work crews. Nine offenders completed college courses during placement and 100% of graduates completed substance abuse treatment. In addition, LWCC provides HIV testing, counseling, and college credit courses. Life skills and parenting course will be offered beginning in Fall 2004.

Licensure continues for its substance abuse treatment program, allowing all inmates to participate in the treatment program. LWCC is licensed for Outpatient Counseling and Treatment, as well as Outpatient Diagnostic, Referral and Support Services. This licensing is good for Reintegration Services only.

**KDOC  
2005**

# **Facilities**

## Location of KDOC Correctional Facilities



The Kansas Department of Corrections operates 8 correctional facilities, with units located in 12 Kansas communities. Correctional facilities, their administrative subunits and commonly used abbreviations are identified below.

### **EL DORADO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (EDCF)**

Central Unit  
 North Unit  
 East Unit (Toronto Correctional Facility)  
 Reception and Diagnostic Unit (males)

### **ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (ECF)**

### **HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (HCF)**

Central Unit  
 East Unit  
 South Unit

### **LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (LCF)**

Central Unit  
 East Unit  
 South Unit (Osawatomie Correctional Facility)

### **LARNED CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY (LCMHF)**

Central Unit  
 West Unit

### **NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (NCF)**

Central Unit  
 East Unit (Stockton Correctional Facility)

### **TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (TCF)**

Central Unit  
 Reception and Diagnostic Unit (females)

### **WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (WCF)**

Central Unit  
 Wichita Work Release Facility (WWR)

# Facilities

---

page 116

## Management Responsibilities

The Division of Facility Management is responsible for oversight and coordination of facility-based operations and inmate movement, while daily operations are the responsibility of the respective facility wardens.

Central office responsibilities include:

- system-wide policies and procedures
- oversight of facility operations
- capital improvements planning and project management
- inmate claims, grievances and correspondence
- inmate classification
- inmate population management
- sentence computation
- interstate corrections compact
- sex predator commitment review and tracking

All KDOC facilities have achieved accreditation by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. While KDOC has also historically achieved accreditation by the American Correctional Association, the maintenance of that accreditation status has been suspended due to budgetary constraints. The Department does plan to pursue reaccreditation as resources allow.

## KDOC CORRECTIONAL CAPACITY

By location, gender and security designation as of December 31, 2004

Facility	Males				Females				Total
	Max	Med	Min	Total	Max	Med	Min	Total	
<b>KDOC</b>									
Lansing	838	943	708	2489					2489
Hutchinson	548	932	288	1768					1768
El Dorado	691	487	172	1350					1350
Norton		539	296	835					835
Ellsworth		794	38	832					832
Topeka				0	49	662		711	711
Winfield			806	806					806
Larned	150		218	368					368
<b>Subtotal KDOC</b>	<b>2227</b>	<b>3695</b>	<b>2526</b>	<b>8448</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>9159</b>
<b>Non-KDOC</b>									
Larned State Hospital	20			20	5			5	25
Labette conservation camp			50	50					50
Female conservation camp				0			17	17	17
Contract jail		6		6					6
*Leased beds		201		201					
<b>Subtotal Non-KDOC</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>3902</b>	<b>2576</b>	<b>8725</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>9458</b>

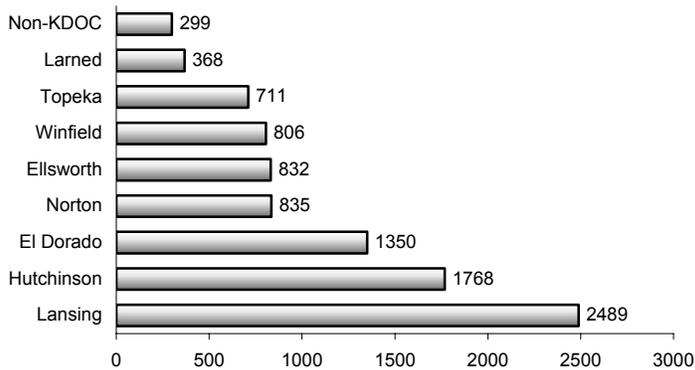
\*These beds will be shown in capacity only when resources are budgeted to fund them. The number will vary based on negotiated per diem cost and available funding.

Capacity vs. Population 12-31-04		
Facility	December 31, 2004	
	Population	Capacity
<b>Males</b>		
Lansing	2,476	2,489
Hutchinson	1,796	1,768
El Dorado	1,360	1,350
Norton	762	835
Ellsworth	827	832
Topeka	-	-
Winfield	735	806
Larned	331	368
Non-KDOC	61	277
<b>Total Male</b>	<b>8,348</b>	<b>8,725</b>
<b>Females</b>		
Topeka	626	711
Non-KDOC	17	22
<b>Total Female</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>733</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,991</b>	<b>9,458</b>

- Total correctional capacity includes bed space in facilities operated by KDOC, as well as placements in facilities operated by other agencies pursuant to contract or interagency agreement.
- Several KDOC facilities are responsible for administration of minimum security satellite units located in other communities (e.g. Lansing is responsible for 80 beds in Osawatomie, El Dorado for 70 beds in Toronto, Norton for 128 beds in Stockton, and Winfield, 250 beds at Wichita Work Release.)
- Capacity numbers do not include 250 "special use beds" used primarily for infirmary and disciplinary segregation purposes.
- The December 31st female inmate population includes 23 federal inmates housed at Topeka pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

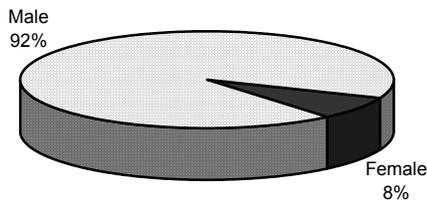
# Facilities

## By location.....



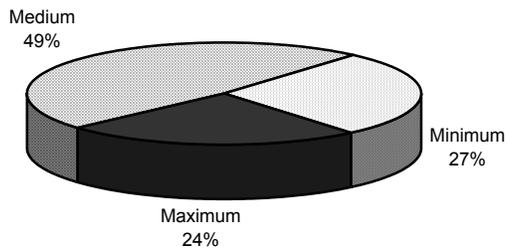
The three largest facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson, and El Dorado—represent 59% of total system-wide capacity.

## By gender.....



Over 90% of the department's bedspace is for male inmates. All of the capacity for females is at Topeka Correctional Facility.

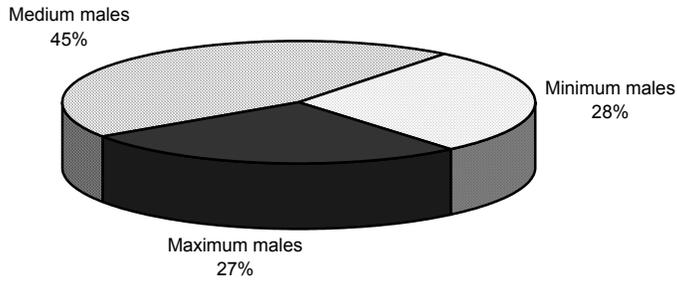
## By security classification of bedspace.....



The largest capacity component by security classification is medium, with 4,564 beds, or 49% of the total. Minimum and maximum bedspace totals are 2,593 (27%) and 2,301 (24%), respectively.

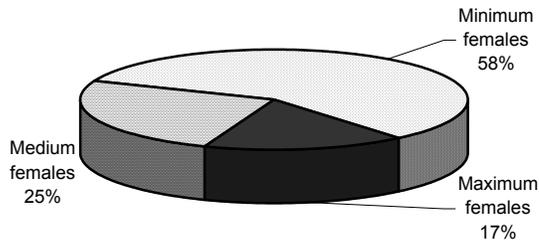
## By gender and security classification of bedspace

### males.....



The largest capacity component by gender security classification for males is medium, followed by minimum and maximum respectively.

### females.....



The largest capacity component by gender security classification for females is minimum, followed by medium and maximum respectively.

# Facilities

page 120

## KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2005 to date

FY 1995—FY 1999					FY 2000—FY 2005 to date				
FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total	FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total
	<b>6-30-94 Capacity</b>	<b>6233</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>6609</b>					
<b>1995</b>	El Dorado	119		119	<b>2000</b>	Hutchinson	178		178
	Hutchinson	10		10		Lansing	154		154
	Lansing	296	-56	240		Larned	25		25
	Norton	18		18		Norton	2		2
	Topeka	-107	107	0		Topeka	-81	76	-5
	Labette	10		10		Female Conservation Camp		17	17
	Contract Jail	-14		-14	<b>+371</b>	<b>6-30-00 Capacity</b>	<b>8227</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>8877</b>
<b>+383</b>	<b>6-30-95 Capacity</b>	<b>6565</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>6992</b>	<b>2001</b>	El Dorado	258		258
<b>1996</b>	El Dorado	263		263		Larned	30		30
	Ellsworth	48		48		Topeka	-220	-16	-236
	Hutchinson	76		76		Hutchinson	-70		-70
	Lansing	72		72		Larned State Hospital	-43		-43
	Larned	24		24	<b>-61</b>	<b>6-30-01 Capacity</b>	<b>8182</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>8816</b>
	Topeka		66	66	<b>2002</b>	Ellsworth	200		200
	Winfield	100		100		Topeka		-80	-80
	Larned State Hospital	-32	-5	-37	<b>+120</b>	<b>6-30-02 Capacity</b>	<b>8382</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>8936</b>
	Topeka Halfway House		-4	-4	<b>2003</b>	Hutchinson	70		70
<b>+608</b>	<b>6-30-96 Capacity</b>	<b>7116</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>7600</b>		Topeka		88	88
<b>1997</b>	Hutchinson	-2		-2		Contract Jail	-10		-10
	Lansing	280		280		Larned State Hospital	-22		-22
	Topeka	-30	25	-5		Wichita Work Release	62	-10	52
	Winfield	5		5	<b>+178</b>	<b>06-30-03 Capacity</b>	<b>8482</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>9114</b>
<b>+278</b>	<b>6-30-97 Capacity</b>	<b>7369</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>7878</b>	<b>2004</b>	Norton	16		16
<b>1998</b>	Hutchinson	13		13		Winfield	34		34
	Lansing	120		120		Topeka		88	88
	Larned	54		54		El Dorado	-8		-8
	Topeka	30		30	<b>+130</b>	<b>06-30-04 Capacity</b>	<b>8524</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>9244</b>
	Winfield	127		127	<b>2005</b>	Topeka		13	13
<b>+344</b>	<b>6-30-98 Capacity</b>	<b>7713</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>8222</b>		Leased beds	201		
<b>1999</b>	El Dorado	-64		-64	<b>+13</b>	<b>12-31-04 Capacity</b>	<b>8725</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>9458</b>
	Topeka	-30	48	18					
	Larned	85		85					
	Norton	205		205					
	Labette	40		40					
<b>+284</b>	<b>6-30-99 Capacity</b>	<b>7949</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>8506</b>					

The table above summarizes the **net** capacity change for each facility during each fiscal year. The number given for a specific facility may involve more than one capacity-related adjustment during the year. For example, the FY 2001 adjustment of 258 shown for El Dorado represents +320 beds resulting from completion of the RDU project and -62 resulting from converting use of one-half of a cellhouse from medium custody to maximum custody.

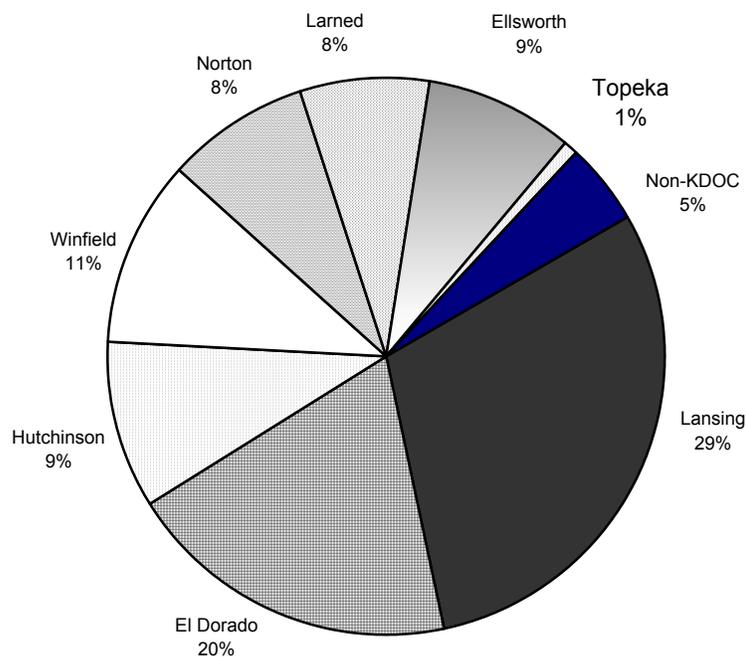
## KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2005 to date (cont)

### CAPACITY ENHANCEMENTS OCCURRED AT ALL KDOC FACILITIES DURING THIS TIME PERIOD.....

- Doublecelling (or increased occupancy of multi-person cells) was implemented at:  
El Dorado      Hutchinson  
Topeka      Lansing
- A new maximum security living unit for females was constructed at Topeka, allowing the department to confine most female inmates at TCF and terminate co-corrections at Lansing.
- Previously abandoned state hospital buildings were renovated to create additional minimum security housing at Winfield.
- A state hospital building at Larned was converted to correctional use and now houses minimum security inmates.
- New medium security housing units were constructed at Norton and Ellsworth, financed with a combination of federal and state funds.
- The department renovated and re-opened previously abandoned structures at Lansing, including a cellhouse in the Central Unit and minimum security living units in the East Unit.
- Minimum security housing was expanded (and the work release program relocated) at Hutchinson through new construction and reconfiguration of space in the South Unit.
- A building originally intended for industries use was converted to medium security housing at El Dorado.
- Capacity of the minimum security living unit was expanded at Ellsworth.
- Capacity of Wichita Work Release was expanded through a reconfiguration of existing space following transfer of the women's work release program from Wichita to Topeka.
- Minimum security capacity expansions at Winfield and Norton Correctional Facilities.
- Conversion of "J" Cellhouse at Topeka to a 176-bed open dormitory medium-security unit.

# Facilities

## Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2005 (through 12-31-04)



*Facility change as % of total net change*

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
El Dorado	568	0	568
Ellsworth	248	0	248
Hutchinson	275	0	275
Lansing	922	-56	866
Larned	218	0	218
Norton	241	0	241
Topeka	-438	415	-23
Winfield	328	-10	318
Non-KDOC	130	8	138
	<b>2492</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>2849</b>

---

## **Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2005 (through 12-31-04) (cont'd)**

### **The 2648 net increase in capacity between FY 1995 and FY 2005—**

- Represented a 40% increase in total capacity, including a 37% increase in capacity for males and a 91% increase in capacity for females.
- Was achieved in significant part through renovation projects at existing facilities. Approximately 2,003 beds or 75.5% of the net increase involved renovation projects or doublecelling in previously existing structures.
- Included an increase of 201 medium security beds in the form of leased beds under the category of non-DOC.
- Included new construction projects resulting in an increase of 645 beds, including: 200 at Norton, 200 at Ellsworth, 75 at Topeka, 40 at Labette Correctional Conservation Camp, 17 at the female conservation camp, a net of 13 at Hutchinson's South Unit, and a net of 100 at El Dorado.
- Required expenditures totaling \$28.9 million. The net average cost per bed added was \$10,981—including an average cost of \$31,312 per bed for new construction projects and \$4,374 per bed for renovation projects.
- The capital costs reflect some but not all of the beds associated with the cellhouses constructed at El Dorado for transfer of the male reception and diagnostic unit. This project was not primarily a capacity project, but it did result in a net capacity increase for the department. The RDU transfer involved an increase of 320 beds for El Dorado and a decrease of 220 beds for Topeka, for a net system-wide increase of 100 beds. For purposes of calculating total and per bed costs associated with capacity expansion, only those costs related to the net increase of 100 beds resulting from the RDU project are included.

# El Dorado Correctional Facility

## Ray Roberts, Warden

### History

#### Central Unit

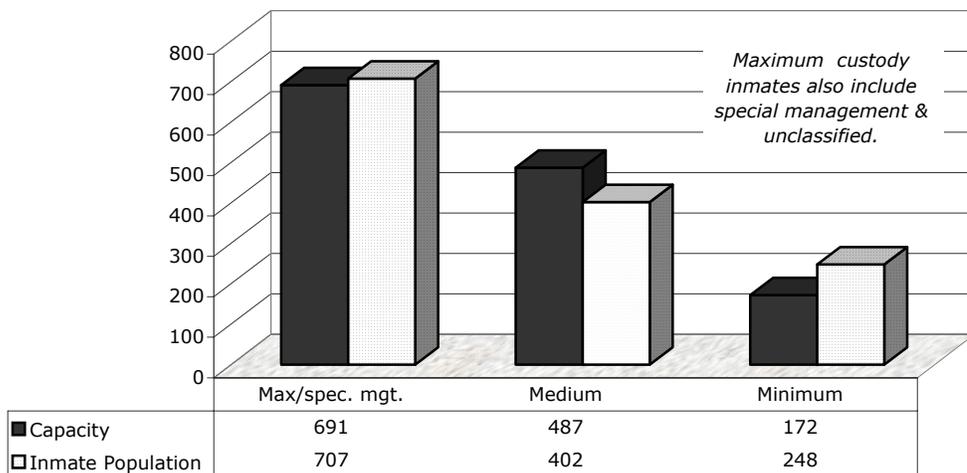
- 1991 The facility opened in January 1991. EDCF was consolidated administratively with the El Dorado Correctional Work Facility and Toronto Correctional Facility.
- 1998 The first correctional industry building project financed with private funds was erected and donated to the state. The project involved expansion of an existing building.
- 1999 The Legislature approved construction of two new cellhouses for the purpose of transferring the male RDU function to EDCF.
- 2001 Construction was completed on two new 128-cell living units suitable for single-cell occupancy of maximum custody inmates or double-cell occupancy of medium custody inmates. In March, the male RDU function was transferred from Topeka to EDCF.
- 2002 Century Manufacturing, the private correctional industry at EDCF, expanded its operations at the facility, currently employing up to 107 inmates.
- 2003 A spiritual life center was approved. C Cellhouse was utilized as the third segregation unit.

#### Minimum Units

- 1965 The Toronto Correctional Facility opened (named the Toronto Honor Camp at that time.)
- 1982 The EDCF North Unit opened (named the El Dorado Honor Camp at that time.)

### Population and Capacity (December 31, 2004)

<b>Capacity</b>	1,350	<i>EDCF operates the maximum/medium security Central Unit and two minimum security satellite units at the El Dorado and Toronto reservoirs. All of the EDCF capacity is for housing male inmates, including general population, long-term segregation, and RDU inmates.</i>
<b>Population</b>	1,360	
<b>FY 04 ADP</b>	1,423	

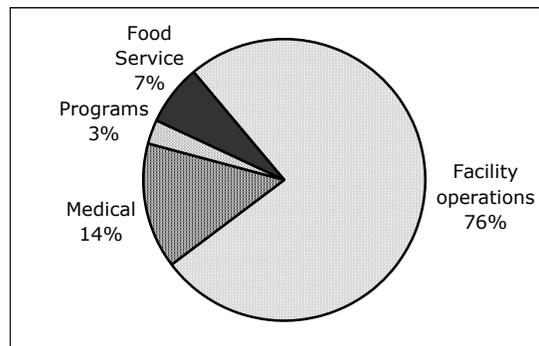


**FY 05 Staffing and Operating Budget**

**FTE** 466.0 (352 uniformed)  
**Est. Expenditures** \$21.2 million  
**Avg \$/Inmate ADP** \$20,459 (ADP: 1,370 )

*Estimated FY 2005 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.*

*The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2005 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2005 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)*



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)**

**FY 05 Programs (& capacity)**

Academic education	15
Vocational education	22

**Correctional Industries**

*Inmates employed as of December 31, 2004*

Century Manufacturing (private)	111
Aramark (private)	1

**In FY 2004**

- ◆ There were 3,163 inmates processed through the RDU during FY 2004.
- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 138,096 hours of community service work, valued at \$711,194.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$868,277 in gross wages. These inmates:
  - reimbursed the state \$216,973 for room and board.
  - paid \$3,020 in dependent support.
  - paid \$30,157 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - paid \$13,170 in court-ordered restitution.
  - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ EDCF inmates paid:
  - \$292,364 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
  - \$15,136 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - \$3,328 in sick call fees.

# Ellsworth Correctional Facility

page 126

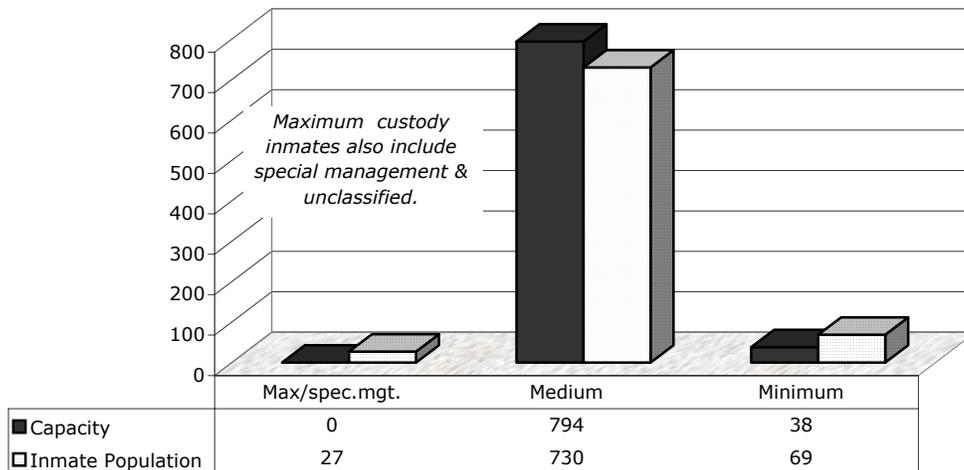
## Sam Cline, Warden

### History

- 1988 The first inmates were received at ECF on August 8, 1988.
- 1994 ECF was assigned a specialized role as a parole condition violator facility.
- 1996 Because the need for a specialized condition violator facility no longer existed when the department implemented a systemwide privileges and incentives system, ECF assumed its original role as a multi-custody general population facility.
- 1999 Under provisions of recently approved legislation, Century Manufacturing assisted in financing a correctional industry space expansion project at ECF—the second such project to be approved under the new law.
- 2000 The Legislature approved \$6.18 million in federal and state funds for construction of a new 100-cell living unit at the facility.
- 2002 The new living unit was completed and began housing inmates in May 2002. The cellhouse has the capacity to house 200 medium custody inmates. If necessary, however, the cellhouse could be used to house 100 maximum custody inmates instead.  
Century Manufacturing closed its private correctional industry operations at the facility. The InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI) program, a values-based prerelease program, was transferred from Winfield to Ellsworth.
- 2003 A new staff development building outside the perimeter was completed.
- 2004 A work release program, with 12 slots, was approved in October.

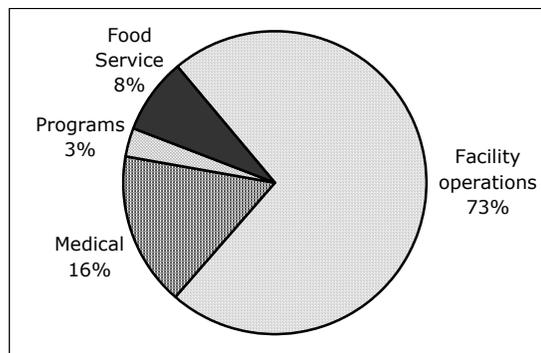
### Population and Capacity (December 31, 2004)

<b>Capacity</b>	832	<i>ECF is a medium/minimum security facility for housing general population male inmates.</i>
<b>Population</b>	827	
<b>FY 04 ADP</b>	819	



**FY 05 Staffing and Operating Budget**

<b>FTE</b>	223.0 (147 uniformed)
<b>Est. Expenditures</b>	\$10.8 million
<b>Avg \$/Inmate ADP</b>	\$18,029 (ADP: 830)



*Estimated FY 2005 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.*

*The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2005 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2005 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)*

**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)**

**FY 05 Programs (& capacity)**

Vocational education	12
Academic education	15
Values-based prerelease	203

**Correctional Industries**

*Inmates employed as of December 31, 2004*

Tescott Woodcrafters (private)	17
--------------------------------	----

**In FY 2004**

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 118,606 hours of community service work, valued at \$497,990.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$109,511 in gross wages. These inmates:
  - reimbursed the state \$27,378 for room and board.
  - paid \$1,567 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - paid \$3,908 in court-ordered restitution.
  - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ ECF inmates paid:
  - \$124,432 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
  - \$9,504 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - \$3,110 in sick call fees.

# Hutchinson Correctional Facility

page 128

**Louis Bruce, Warden**

## History

### Central Unit

- 1898 The first cellhouse, Cellhouse A, was completed. C Cellhouse was completed in 1901, B in 1912 and D in 1927.
- 1972 The work release program opened.
- 1978 The Legislature appropriated funds for major cellhouse renovation, a project which was completed over the period 1981-1986.
- 1990 The facility name was changed from Kansas State Industrial Reformatory to Hutchinson Correctional Facility; the facility was consolidated administratively with the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility.
- 2000 A renovation project was completed to relocate the facility's medical clinic.
- 2002 The facility's first private correctional industry began operation.  
Renovation of the Food Service area began and was completed in 2003.

### South Unit

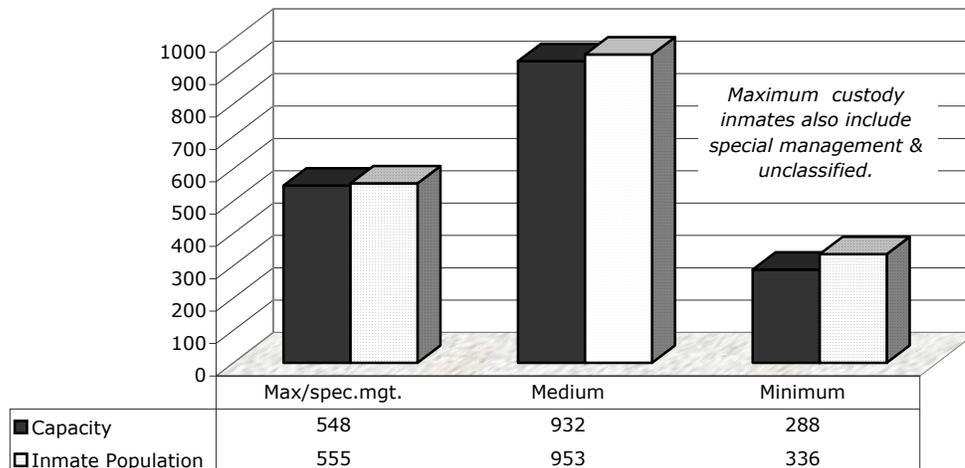
- 1985 The minimum security South Unit was constructed.
- 1997 The Legislature approved a construction project to expand the South Unit, which was completed in 1998. The work release program was also transferred to the South Unit at that time, and increased from 19 to 32 slots (it has since increased to 48 slots.)
- 2001 A contract with the Bureau of Land Management resulted in the facility boarding and training over 200 wild horses.

### East Unit

- 1988 The Legislature authorized creation of the 400-bed medium security Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility at a vacant mobile home production facility. The first inmates were received at the facility on January 23, 1989.
- 1999 Through a reconfiguration of living unit space, the East Unit capacity was increased by 80 beds.

## Population and Capacity (December 31, 2004)

<b>Capacity</b>	1,768	<i>HCF is a multi-custody facility for housing general population male inmates. In addition to the maximum security Central Unit, the facility also includes the medium security East Unit and the minimum security South Unit.</i>
<b>Population</b>	1,796	
<b>FY 04 ADP</b>	1,831	

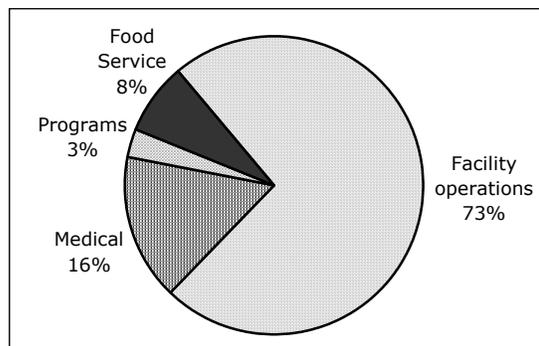


### FY 05 Staffing and Operating Budget

<b>FTE</b>	513 (353 uniformed)
<b>Est. Expenditures</b>	\$25.0 million
<b>Avg \$/Inmate ADP</b>	\$18,594 (ADP: 1,835)

*Estimated FY 2005 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.*

*The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2005 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2005 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)*



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)**

### FY 05 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	10
Vocational education	142
Sex offender treatment	80
Substance abuse treatment	60
Therapeutic community	

### Correctional Industries

*Inmates employed as of December 31, 2004*

Agri-business (departmental)	15
Furniture division (departmental)	74
Industrial technology (departmental)	4
Office systems (departmental)	29
Sewing (departmental)	76
Warehouse (departmental)	5
Aramark (private)	4
Hubco (private)	7

### In FY 2004

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 67,340 hours of community service work, valued at \$346,801.
- ♦ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$816,902 in gross wages. These inmates:
  - reimbursed the state \$204,124 for room and board.
  - reimbursed the state \$13,340 for transportation costs.
  - paid \$5,829 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - paid \$23,140 in court-ordered restitution.
  - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ HCF inmates paid:
  - \$235,451 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
  - \$21,360 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - \$8,216 in sick call fees.

# Lansing Correctional Facility

page 130

**David McKune, Warden**

## History

### Central Unit

- 1868 On July 2, 1868 the first inmates were admitted to Kansas State Penitentiary, the state's first penal institution.
- 1977 First private industry program for inmates opened with Zephyr Products.
- 1983 A major multi-year cellhouse renovation project was initiated.
- 1985 The facility's medium security unit, immediately adjacent to the maximum security compound, was completed.
- 1990 The facility was renamed Lansing Correctional Facility and was consolidated with Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing and Osawatomie Correctional Facility (now the East and South Units, respectively).
- 1997 The A and T unit, closed by court order, was renovated and opened as a therapeutic community. It now houses the Treatment and Reintegration unit and protective custody inmates.
- 2001 Renovation of the original administration building, begun in 1998, was completed; the project provided space for carrying out capital punishment sentences and for staff development functions.

### East Unit

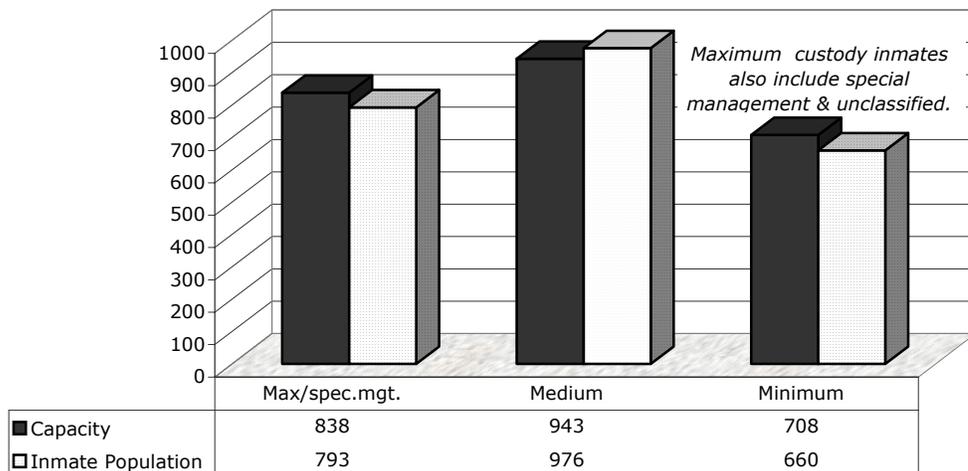
- 1917 The East Unit was originally established as the Kansas Industrial Farm for Women.
- 1980 The East Unit became co-correctional.
- 1995 Co-corrections at the East Unit was terminated and the facility became a male minimum security facility. All female inmates were transferred to Topeka Correctional Facility.
- 1999 Capacity was increased by 100 to accommodate the therapeutic community program.

### South Unit

- 1987 Osawatomie Correctional Facility was established in September 1987 as an 80-bed minimum security facility.

## Population and Capacity (December 31, 2004)

<b>Capacity</b>	2,489	<i>LCF is the state's oldest and largest correctional facility. It is a multi-custody, multi-unit facility housing primarily general population male inmates. The Central Unit includes maximum and medium security compounds, while the East and South Units are both minimum security.</i>
<b>Population</b>	2,476	
<b>FY 04 ADP</b>	2,447	

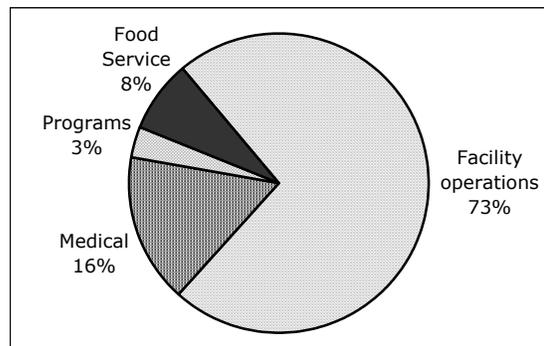


### FY 05 Staffing and Operating Budget

<b>FTE</b>	700 (525 uniformed)
<b>Est. Expenditures</b>	\$32.7 million
<b>Avg \$/Inmate ADP</b>	\$18,121 (ADP: 2,484)

*Estimated FY 2005 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.*

*The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2005 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2005 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)*



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)**

### FY 05 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	30
Substance abuse treatment	
Therapeutic community	80
Vocational education	24
Sex offender treatment	140

### Correctional Industries

*Inmates employed as of December 31, 2004*

Metal products (departmental)	60
Private sector porters (departmental)	37
Chemical division (departmental)	31
Data entry (departmental)	20
Agri-business (departmental)	13
Warehouse (departmental)	9
Impact Design (private)	283
Prima Profile (private)	81
Zephyr Products (private)	41
BAC (private)	39
Henke Manufacturing (private)	35
CSE (private)	29
VW Services (private)	20
Other private	36

### In FY 2004

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 189,840 hours of community service work, valued at \$977,676.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$5,015,724 in gross wages. These inmates:
  - reimbursed the state \$1,252,627 for room and board.
  - paid \$160,917 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - paid \$89,777 in court-ordered restitution.
  - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ LCF inmates paid:
  - \$883,546 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
  - \$28,693 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - \$7,178 in sick call fees.

# Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility

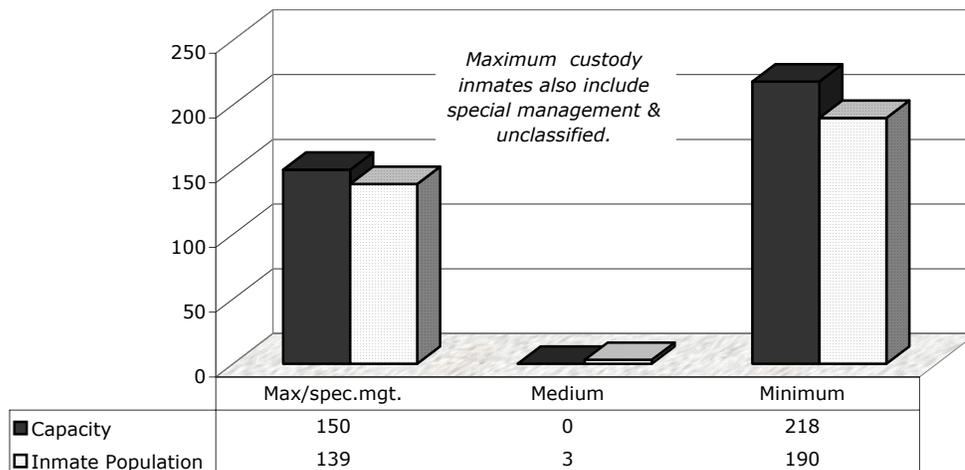
**Karen Rohling, Warden**

## History

- 1989 The department's long-term plan for providing services to mentally ill inmates was approved by the federal court. The plan included construction of a 150-bed correctional mental health facility on the grounds of Larned State Hospital.
- 1992 The facility began receiving inmates in January 1992.
- 1995 One 30-bed living unit was removed from operating capacity to provide housing for civilly committed sexually violent predators under the supervision of SRS.
- 1996 A portion of the Jenkins Building was occupied by LCMHF to provide housing for minimum custody inmates.
- 1997 The entire Jenkins Building (now referred to as the West Unit) was made available to the department for housing minimum custody inmates.
- 2000 The sexually violent predators in SRS custody were transferred to Larned State Hospital (LSH), and the 30-bed living area was returned to KDOC use. LSH ceased providing substance abuse treatment services to KDOC inmates and, in exchange, the Legislature approved funds for construction of a programs building so that KDOC could provide a comparable program service to minimum custody inmates. KDOC assumed responsibility for operation of the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP.)
- 2001 Construction of the new programs building was completed.
- 2004 A Quonset building obtained from the DeSoto Munitions Plant was re-erected at LCMHF to serve as a warehouse.

## Population and Capacity (December 31, 2004)

<b>Capacity</b>	368	<i>LCMHF's Central Unit is a maximum security compound providing specialized, transitional housing and services for mentally ill male inmates. The facility's West Unit provides general population housing for minimum security male inmates.</i>
<b>Population</b>	331	
<b>FY 04 ADP</b>	342	

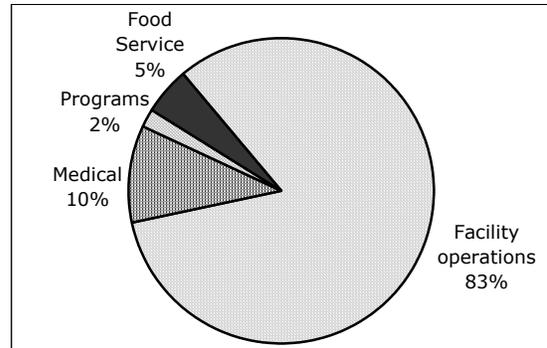


**FY 05 Staffing and Operating Budget**

**FTE** 186 (133 uniformed)  
**Est. Expenditures** \$8.3 million  
**Avg \$/Inmate ADP** \$28,697 (ADP: 350)

*Estimated FY 2005 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.*

*The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2005 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2005 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)*



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)**

**FY 05 Programs (& capacity)**

Academic education	12
Substance abuse treatment (CDRP; non-contract)	40

**Correctional Industries**

None

**In FY 2004**

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 118,606 hours of community service work, valued at \$610,821.
- ♦ LCMHF inmates paid:
  - \$22,965 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
  - \$3,934 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - \$2,294 in sick call fees.

# Norton Correctional Facility

## Jay Shelton, Warden

### History

#### Central Unit

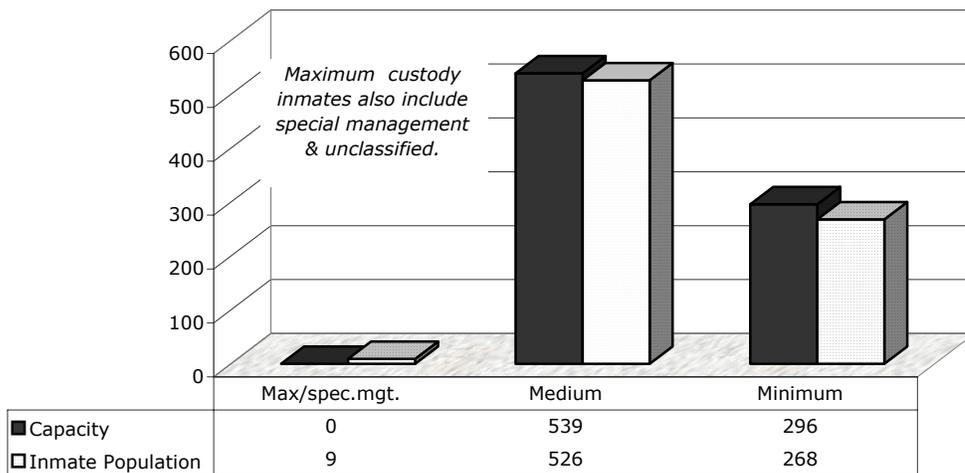
- 1987 The Central Unit received its first minimum custody inmates in September 1987.
- 1988 In October, the department assumed full administrative and operational responsibility for the buildings and grounds of the former Norton State Hospital.
- 1990 NCF assumed administrative responsibility for Stockton Correctional Facility, now referred to as NCF's East Unit.
- 1998 The medical clinic was relocated and segregation space was expanded.
- 1999 In March, a new 200-bed medium security housing unit became operational at the Central Unit. The project was financed with federal VOI/TIS funds and the State General Fund. The expansion project also included construction of a new correctional industries building.
- 2000 Sex offender treatment began operation.

#### East Unit

- 1988 In December 1988, Stockton Correctional Facility received its first inmates.
- 1995 Through a reconfiguration of space in the dormitory, 18 beds were added to the East Unit, increasing its capacity to 112.
- 2004 Through a reconfiguration of space in the dormitory, 16 beds were added to the East Unit, increasing capacity to 128.

### Population and Capacity (December 31, 2004)

<b>Capacity</b>	835	<i>In addition to the medium/minimum security Central Unit at Norton, NCF also operates a minimum security satellite unit, the Stockton Correctional Facility. Both units provide general population housing for male inmates.</i>
<b>Population</b>	762	
<b>FY 04 ADP</b>	793	

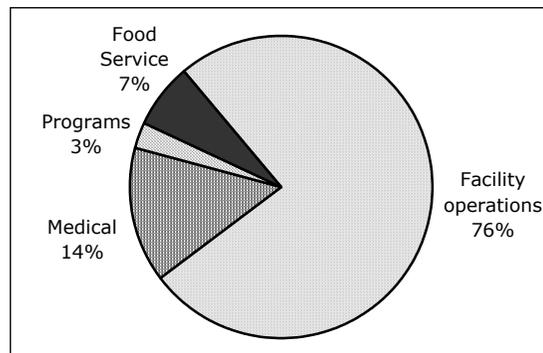


### FY 05 Staffing and Operating Budget

<b>FTE</b>	266 (190 uniformed)
<b>Est. Expenditures</b>	\$12.6 million
<b>Avg \$/Inmate ADP</b>	\$20,421 (ADP: 815)

*Estimated FY 2005 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.*

*The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2005 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2005 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)*



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)**

### FY 05 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Vocational education	39
Sex offender treatment	80

### Correctional Industries

*Inmates employed as of December 31, 2004*

Microfilm (departmental)	31
Aramark (private)	1

### In FY 2004

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 88,125 hours of community service work, valued at \$453,844.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$10,621 in gross wages. These inmates:
  - reimbursed the state \$2,655 for room and board.
  - paid \$531 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ NCF inmates paid:
  - \$42,844 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
  - \$9,233 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - \$5,832 in sick call fees.

# Topeka Correctional Facility

**Richard Koerner, Warden**

## History

### Central Unit

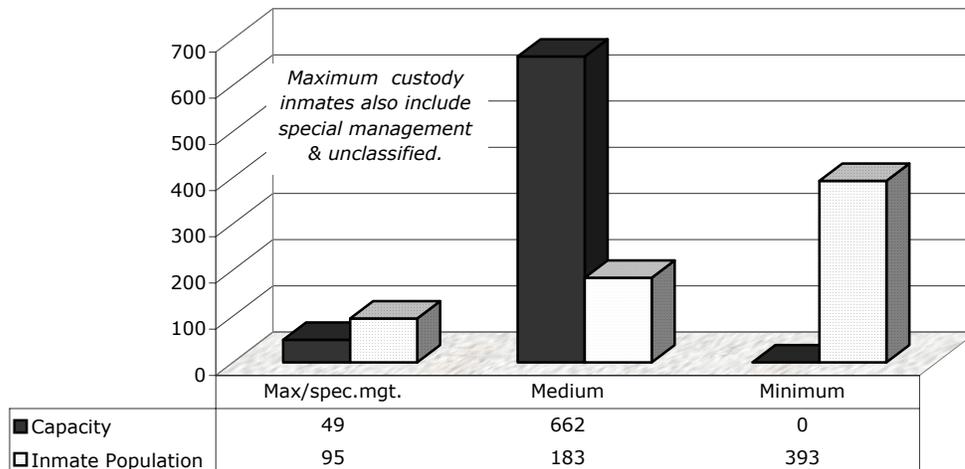
- 1962 The State Reception and Diagnostic Center (later referred to as the Reception and Diagnostic Unit or RDU) received its first inmates.
- 1975 Kansas Correctional Vocational Training Center (KCVTC) opened and housed non-violent, youthful, first commitment male offenders.
- 1990 All Topeka-based KDOC facilities were administratively consolidated into a single facility, the Topeka Correctional Facility.
- 1995 A new maximum security cellhouse for women was opened, resulting in the end of female housing at Lansing.
- 2001 In March, TCF became an all-female facility upon transfer of the reception and diagnostic function for male inmates to El Dorado.
- 2002 A renovated J-Cellhouse (previously the RDU living unit) was partially re-opened (with 88 beds) to accommodate closure of the West Unit. A new laundry building and staff development building were also completed in connection with the transfer of functions from the West Unit.  
  
Through a contractual agreement with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, TCF began housing Federal inmates on a per diem basis.  
  
The work release program for women was transferred from Wichita to Topeka. Twenty beds at TCF are designated for work release participants.
- 2004 The second floor of J-Cellhouse was opened, providing an additional 88 medium custody beds and bringing J-Cellhouse to its capacity of 176.

### West Unit

- 1984 The Topeka Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of Topeka State Hospital.
- 1999 Minimum custody males were transferred to other KDOC facilities and the unit was converted to minimum custody female housing.
- 2002 The West Unit was closed, and its functions were transferred to the Central Unit.

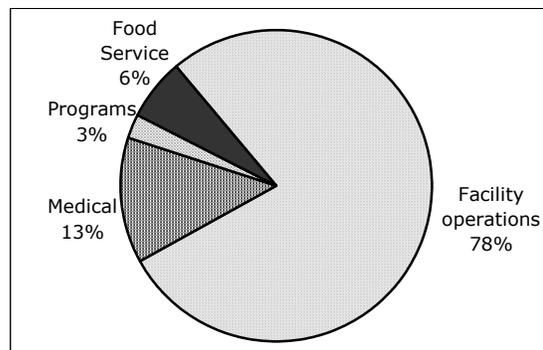
## Population and Capacity (December 31, 2004)

<b>Capacity</b>	711	<i>TCF became an all-female facility in March 2001, when the male Reception &amp; Diagnostic Unit was transferred to El Dorado. Nearly all KDOC female inmates are housed at TCF. The December 31st population at TCF includes 23 federal inmates housed pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.</i>
<b>Population</b>	626	
<b>FY 04 ADP</b>	636	



### FY 05 Staffing and Operating Budget

<b>FTE</b>	248 (159 uniformed)
<b>Est. Expenditures</b>	\$11.7 million
<b>Avg \$/Inmate ADP</b>	\$22,480 (ADP: 670)



Estimated FY 2005 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2005 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2005 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)

**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)**

### FY 05 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Substance abuse treatment	
Therapeutic community	24
Vocational education	24
Sex offender treatment	12
Substance abuse treatment	16

### Correctional Industries

*Inmates employed as of December 31, 2004*

Aramark (private)	1
Koch & Co (private)	10

### In FY 2004

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 57,446 hours of community service work, valued at \$295,847.
- ♦ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$352,426 in gross wages. These inmates:
  - reimbursed the state \$88,108 for room and board.
  - reimbursed the state \$6,966 for transportation costs.
  - paid \$664 in dependent support.
  - paid \$2,811 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - paid \$5,385 in court-ordered restitution.
  - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ TCF inmates paid:
  - \$83,315 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
  - \$7,009 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - \$6,623 in sick call fees.

# Winfield Correctional Facility

page 138

Including Wichita Work Release Facility

## Emmalee Conover, Warden

### History

#### Winfield

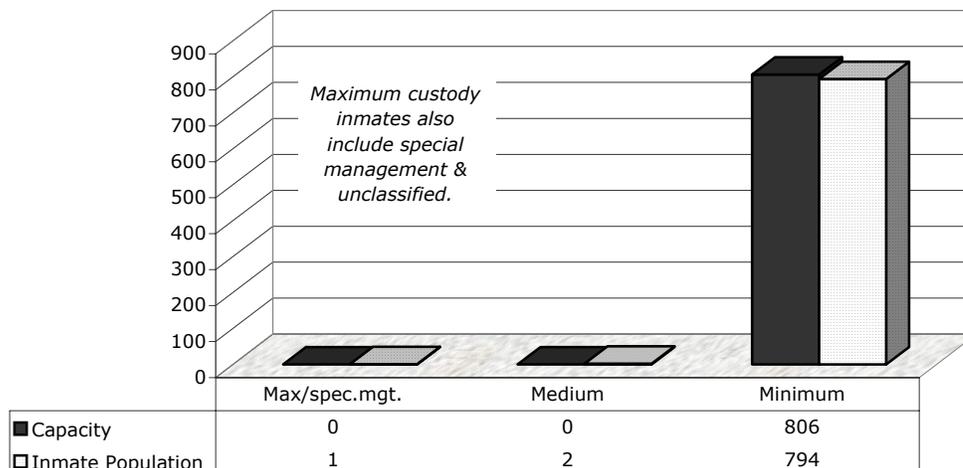
- 1984 The Winfield Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of the Winfield State Hospital, providing primarily pre-release programming services.
- 1989 Having expanded both in terms of size and facility mission, the name of the facility was changed to Winfield Correctional Facility.
- 1996 In September, the administrations of Winfield and Wichita Work Release Facility were combined.
- 1998 A therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program was implemented at the facility.
- 2000 The InnerChange program, a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program, began operation in March. The program has the capacity to serve 158 inmates.
- 2002 In June, the InnerChange program was transferred from Winfield to Ellsworth.
- 2003 The therapeutic community program was closed effective January 31, 2003.

#### Wichita Work Release

- 1976 Wichita Work Release began operation as a co-correctional program in January 1976, with an initial capacity of 22 inmates.
- 1990 In November the facility moved to its current location. Through several expansions over the years, the facility has grown to its current capacity of 250.
- 2002 Following transfer of the women's work release program to Topeka, capacity was expanded by 52 beds through a reconfiguration of space, resulting in a net increase of 62 work release beds for males.

### Population and Capacity (December 31, 2004)

<b>Capacity</b>	806	<i>The two WCF units provide minimum security housing for male inmates. Of the total capacity, 250 beds are work release beds at Wichita Work Release Facility.</i>
<b>Population</b>	735	
<b>FY 04 ADP</b>	759	

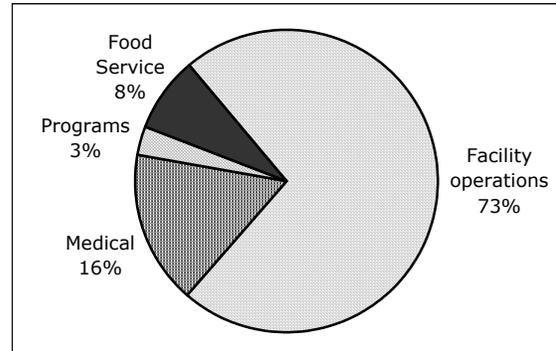


**FY 05 Staffing and Operating Budget**

**FTE** 201 (131 uniformed)  
**Est. Expenditures** \$10.4 million  
**Avg \$/Inmate ADP** \$18,031 (ADP: 795)

*Estimated FY 2005 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.*

*The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2005 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2005 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated system-wide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)*



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)**

**FY 05 Programs (& capacity)**

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Vocational education	12
Pre-release	45

**Correctional Industries**

None

**In FY 2004**

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 324,812 hours of community service work, valued at \$1,672,782.
- ◆ Work release inmates earned \$2,838,622 in gross wages. These inmates:
  - reimbursed the state \$709,566 for room and board.
  - reimbursed the state \$549 in transportation costs.
  - paid \$1,438 in dependent support.
  - paid \$91,627 in court-ordered restitution.
  - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ WCF inmates paid:
  - \$39,958 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.
  - \$9,082 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
  - \$4,450 in sick call fees
- ◆ WWRF inmates paid:
  - \$84,439 in a mandatory personal savings account trust fund.

KDOC  
2005

# Directories

---

## Kansas Department of Corrections

Kansas Department of Corrections  
4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.  
900 SW Jackson St.  
Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)  
785-296-0014 (fax)  
<http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

Management Team	Areas of responsibility
<p><b>Roger Werholtz</b> <i>Secretary of Corrections</i></p>	<p>System-wide policy and operations.</p>
<p><b>Charles Simmons</b> <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Facility Management</i></p>	<p>Correctional facility management; inmate management; capital improvements.</p>
<p><b>Roger Haden</b> <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Programs, Research &amp; Support Services</i></p>	<p>Offender program contracts and services; Kansas Correctional Industries; research and planning; coordination of accreditation and policy review.</p>
<p><b>Keven Pellant</b> <i>Deputy Secretary</i> <i>Community and Field Services</i></p>	<p>Parole supervision; community corrections grant administration; oversight of conservation camps and day reporting centers.</p>
<p><b>Linden Appel</b> <i>Chief Legal Counsel</i></p>	<p>Legal services; internal investigations.</p>
<p><b>Tim Madden</b> <i>Senior Counsel to the Secretary</i></p>	<p>Legislative proposals; statute and court decision analysis.</p>
<p><b>Jeremy Barclay</b> <i>Special Assistant to the Secretary</i></p>	<p>Liaison between DOC &amp; Legislature; bill tracking; impact statements; administrative support to the Secretary; interagency coordination; <i>Corrections Briefing Report</i>.</p>
<p><b>Fran Breyne</b> <i>Public Information Officer</i></p>	<p>News media relations; freedom of information officer; public information.</p>
<p><b>Dennis Williams</b> <i>Fiscal Officer</i></p>	<p>Budget preparation; fiscal management and control; accounting.</p>
<p><b>Jan Clausing</b> <i>Human Resources Director</i></p>	<p>Personnel services; employee recruitment and relations; EEO and affirmative action; staff development.</p>
<p><b>Bill Noll</b> <i>Information Technology Director</i></p>	<p>Computer systems and application development; telecommunications; offender records.</p>
<p><b>Margie Phelps</b> <i>Director of Reentry Planning</i></p>	<p>Assessment, programming, release planning and management practices, and case management.</p>
<p><b>Debi Holcomb</b> <i>Victim Services Director</i></p>	<p>Victim services, victim programs, victim-offender programs, victim services volunteer coordinator.</p>

# Directory

page 141

## Kansas Department of Corrections

Kansas Department of Corrections  
4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.  
900 SW Jackson St.  
Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)  
785-296-0014 (fax)  
<http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

Correctional Facility/Warden	Deputy Warden(s)	Address/Telephone
<b>El Dorado Correctional Facility</b> Ray Roberts, Warden	Ken Luman, Operations Debbie Bratton, Programs Susan Gibreal, Support Services	P. O. Box 311 El Dorado, KS 67042 316-322-2020 316-322-2018 (fax)
<b>Ellsworth Correctional Facility</b> Sam Cline, Warden	John Goddard	1607 State Street P. O. Box 107 Ellsworth, KS 67439 785-472-5501 x 404 785-472-3639 (fax)
<b>Hutchinson Correctional Facility</b> Louis Bruce, Warden	John Turner, Operations Steve Dechant, Programs/ Support Services	500 South Reformatory P. O. Box 1568 Hutchinson, KS 67504 620-728-3338 620-662-8662 (fax)
<b>Lansing Correctional Facility</b> David R. McKune, Warden	Rex Pryor, Operations Kyle Deere, Programs Colette Winkelbauer, Support Services	P. O. Box 2 Lansing, Kansas 66043 913-727-3235 x 7210 913-727-2675 (fax)
<b>Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility</b> Karen Rohling, Warden	Art Riedel	P. O. Box E Larned, KS 67550 620-285-8039 620-285-8070 (fax)
<b>Norton Correctional Facility</b> Jay Shelton, Warden	Joel Hrabe	P. O. Box 546 Norton, KS 67654 785-877-3380 x 421 785-877-3972 (fax)
<b>Topeka Correctional Facility</b> Richard Koerner, Warden	Roger Krehbiel	815 S.E. Rice Road Topeka, KS 66607 785-296-7220 785-296-0184 (fax)
<b>Winfield Correctional Facility</b> Emmalee Conover, Warden	Julie Utt, Winfield Georgia Pursley, Wichita Work Release	1806 Pinecrest Circle Winfield, KS 67156 620-221-6660 x 202 620-221-0068 (fax)

# Department of Corrections

page 142

## Kansas Department of Corrections

Kansas Department of Corrections  
4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.  
900 SW Jackson St.  
Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)  
785-296-0014 (fax)  
<http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

### Parole Directors

### Address/Telephone

Peggy Lero, Director  
Northern Parole Region

3400 Van Buren — Lower Level  
Topeka, KS 66611  
785-296-3195  
785-296-0744 (fax)

Kent Sisson, Director  
Southern Parole Region

210 North St. Francis  
Wichita, KS 67202  
316-262-5127 x 214  
316-262-0330 (fax)

### Correctional Industries

### Address/Telephone

Rod Crawford, Director  
Kansas Correctional Industries

P. O. Box 2  
Lansing, KS 66043  
913-727-3249  
913-727-2331 (fax)

### Correctional Conservation Camps

### Address/Telephone

Tom Bringle  
Administrator  
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp  
*and*  
Labette Women's Correctional Conservation Camp

Box 306  
Oswego, Kansas 67356  
620-795-2925  
620-795-2502 (fax)

# Directory

page 143

## Kansas Department of Corrections

### Directory of Community Corrections Agencies

2nd Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Dina Pennington, Director  
712 S Topeka Ave Ste 3E  
Topeka KS 66603-3821  
(785) 233-8856  
FAX (785) 233-8983  
dina.pennington@co.shawnee.ks.us

4th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Keith Clark, Director  
1418 S Main Ste 3  
Ottawa KS 66067-3543  
(785) 229-3510  
FAX (785) 229-3512  
kclark@mail.franklincoks.org

5th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Gary L Marsh, Director  
430 Commercial  
Emporia KS 66801-3902  
(620) 341-3294  
FAX (620) 341-3456  
gmarsh@lyoncounty.org

6th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Luanda Warren, Director  
501 S Hospital Dr Ste 200  
Paola KS 66071-1661  
(913) 294-2997  
FAX (913) 294-3028  
LuWarren@6thjudicialks.org

8th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Mike Wederski, Director  
801 N Washington Ste E  
Junction City KS 66441  
(785) 762-3105  
FAX (785) 762-1794  
Mwederski@8thjd.com

11th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Michael Wilson, Director  
602 N Locust  
Pittsburg KS 66762  
(620) 232-7540  
FAX (620) 232-5646  
csowilson@11thjd.org

12th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Wanda Backstrom, Director  
811 Washington  
Concordia KS 66901  
(785) 243-8170  
FAX (785) 243-8179  
ccsobackstrom@dustdevil.com

13th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Chuck McGuire, Director  
226 W Central Ste 310  
El Dorado KS 67042-2146  
(316) 321-6303  
FAX (316) 321-1205  
ChuckM@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us

22nd Judicial District Comm. Corr  
Venice Sloan, Director  
601 Oregon  
PO Box 417  
Hiawatha KS 66434  
(785) 742-7551  
FAX (785) 742-4417  
22juddist@brdistcrt.org

24th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Denise Wood, Director  
606 Topeka Ste 102  
Larned KS 67550-3047  
(620) 285-3128  
FAX (620) 285-3120  
DeniseWo@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us

25th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Tad Kitch, Director  
610 N Main Ste A  
Garden City KS 67846-5456  
(620) 272-3630  
FAX (620) 272-3635  
tad@25jdcomcor.org

28th Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Annie Grevas, Director  
227 N Santa Fe Ste 202  
Salina KS 67401-2719  
(785) 826-6590  
FAX (785) 826-6595  
Annie.Grevas@saline.org

31st Judicial District Comm. Corr.  
Phil Young, Director  
Wilson County Courthouse  
PO Box 246  
Fredonia KS 66736  
(620) 378-4435  
FAX (620) 378-4531  
Ccsopjy@twinmounds.com

Atchison County Comm. Corr.  
Tom Weishaar, Acting Director  
729 Kansas Ave.  
Atchison KS 66002-0348  
(913) 367-7344  
FAX (913) 367-8213  
Tweishaar@lvcoks.com

Central Kansas Comm. Corr.  
Les Harmon, Director  
1806 Twelfth St  
Great Bend KS 67530  
(620) 793-1940  
FAX (620) 793-1893  
lharmon20s@ksjjis.org

## Kansas Department of Corrections

### Directory of Community Corrections Agencies (continued)

<p>Cimarron Basin Authority Comm. Corr. Mike Howell, Director 517 N Washington Liberal KS 67901 (620) 626-3284 FAX (620) 626-3279 MikeHo@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Cowley County Comm. Corr. Tex Gough, Director 320 E Ninth St Ste C Winfield KS 67156 (620) 221-3454 FAX (620) 221-3693 Texg@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Douglas County Comm. Corr. Ron Stegall, Director 111 E Eleventh St Lawrence KS 66044-3096 (785) 832-5220 FAX (785) 330-2800 rstegall@douglas-county.com</p>
<p>Harvey/McPherson Cnty Comm. Corr. Wilson R Beasley, Director 122 W Marlin Ste 301 PO Box 248 McPherson KS 67460 (620) 241-8395 FAX (620) 241-1539 dickb@kscourt.net</p>	<p>Johnson County Comm. Corr. Michael Youngken, Director 100 E Park Ste 204 Olathe KS 66061-4434 (913) 715-4514 FAX (913) 829-0107 Michael.Youngken@jocoks.com</p>	<p>Leavenworth County Comm. Corr. Penny Lincoln, Director 601 S Third St Ste 3095 Leavenworth KS 66048-2600 (913) 684-0775 FAX (913) 684-0764 plincoln@lvcocks.com</p>
<p>Montgomery County Comm. Corr. Kurtis Simmons, Director ICO Ste 360 PO Box 846 Independence KS 67301 (620) 331-4474 FAX (620) 331-8263 KurtisS@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Northwest Kansas Comm. Corr. John Trembley, Director 1011 Fort Hays KS 67601-0972 (785) 625-9192 FAX (785) 625-9194 JohnTr@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Reno County Comm. Corr. Tobin Wright, Director 115 W First Ave Hutchinson KS 67501-5212 (620) 665-7042 FAX (620) 662-8613 tmw@rcfc.reno.ks.us</p>
<p>Riley County Comm. Corr. Frank McCoy, Director 115 N Fourth St Fl 2 Manhattan KS 66502-6036 (785) 537-6380 FAX (785) 537-6398 FMcCoy@co.riley.ks.us</p>	<p>Santa Fe Trail Comm. Corr. Max G Bunyan, Director 208 W Spruce Dodge City KS 67801-0197 (620) 227-4564 FAX (620) 227-4686 MaxB@kdoc.dc.state.ks.us</p>	<p>Sedgwick County Comm. Corr. Mark Masterson, Director 905 N Main Wichita KS 67203-3648 (316) 383-7003 FAX (316) 383-7380 mmasters@sedgwick.gov</p>
<p>Shawnee County Comm. Corr. Dina Pennington, Director 712 S Kansas Ave Ste 3E Topeka KS 66603-3821 (785) 233-8856 FAX (785) 233-8983 dina.pennington@co.shawnee.ks.us</p>	<p>South Central KS Comm. Corr. David A Wiley, Director 119 S Oak PO Box 8643 Pratt KS 67124-8643 (620) 672-7875 FAX (620) 672-7338 dawiley_99@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Sumner County Comm. Corr. Louis Bradbury, Director 120 E Ninth PO Box 645 Wellington KS 67152-4098 (620) 326-8959 FAX (620) 326-5576 lbradbury30j@ksjls.org</p>
<p>Unified Government Comm. Corr. Phil Lockman, Director 812 N Seventh St Fl 3 Kansas City KS 66101 (913) 573-4180 FAX (913) 573-4181 plockman@wycokck.org</p>		

KDOC  
2005

# Glossary

---

## Kansas Department of Corrections Terminology

**ADP** – Average Daily Population

**Administrative Segregation (AD Seg)**

Administrative segregation procedures shall be established for the control of inmates for necessary administrative purposes other than punishment.

**Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT)**

The ADAPT program design had provided a treatment approach based in cognitive-behavioral treatment. ADAPT was an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders who presented serious substance abuse issues. The treatment program was usually 60-90 days in length (45 days for the program in Ellsworth). Full-time slots provided 40 service hours a week of structured treatment activities aimed at substance abuse education, cognitive-behavioral change, and relapse prevention.

**American Correctional Association (ACA)**

**Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP)**

A short-term substance abuse treatment program the Department offers for male offenders. To qualify for the CDRP, inmates must have at least four months to serve, be minimum custody and have been identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment as indicated by a Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS) score of 3 or higher or a LSI-R overall risk score between 20 and 27 and an Alcohol/Drug domain score of 3 or higher. Inmates with more than one prior substance abuse treatment episode do not qualify for CDRP.

**Clinical Services Report**

An evaluation of the offender's current mental health and risk level.

**Community residential beds (CRBs)**

The CRBs provide structured living for offenders who are just being released from prison and who lack a suitable parole plan or for those on post-incarceration supervision who have encountered difficulties. The focus of the CRBs is to encourage the offender's successful return to the community.

Community residential beds are located in Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka.

**Community Service Work program**

Minimum custody inmates at all correctional facilities except Wichita Work Release Facility may be assigned to a community service work detail. These crews are supervised by specially trained staff and are assigned to projects that include construction, maintenance, lawn care, snow removal, and more for local units of government, school districts, other state agencies, and eligible not-for-profit organizations. Offenders serving a sentence for conviction of a sexually violent offense are not eligible for assignment until such time as they have completed Sex Offender Treatment Program and are also determined not to be high-risk according to KDOC assessment.

**Concurrent sentence**

If an offender has more than one sentence, concurrent means that each sentence is served at the same time.

# Glossary

---

page 146

## Kansas Department of Corrections Terminology

### **Conditional release**

Conditional release applies only to crimes committed prior to July 1, 1993, and is a date established as a function of state law and is determined by subtracting the amount of good time they earn and retain from their maximum sentence. This is the date on which the offender must be released by state law, without a discretionary release decision from the Kansas Parole Board. The offender will then be supervised by a Parole Officer. For example: If an inmate is sentenced to a term of 10-30 years earns and retains all of their available good time, they are first parole eligible at five years and reach their conditional release date at 15 years.

### **Consecutive sentence**

If an offender has more than one sentence, consecutive means that each sentence is to be served one following the other without interruption.

### **Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI)**

An assessment instrument to measure correctional programs against evidence-based criteria identified for effective risk reduction programming.

### **Custody Levels**

- Special Management - This describes an offender who is in prison who, because of either a short-term or long-term condition surrounding his/her incarceration, requires segregation from the general population. Housing within a segregation unit and highly structured movement within that unit is required. The inmate is out of his/her cell 1 hour out of every 24 hours.
- Maximum Custody – Describes an inmate who is most suitable for housing at a maximum-security facility and whose movement and activities within that facility are highly structured and closely monitored.
- Medium Custody – Describes an inmate that is most suitable for housing at a medium or maximum-security facility. Within the facility assigned, activities and movements are moderately controlled and structured.
- Minimum Custody – Describes an inmate who is appropriate for housing at any level of security, with minimum security preferred.

### **Disciplinary Reports (DRs)**

Written notice to the inmate of charges of disciplinary infractions.

### **Day Reporting Center (DRC)**

A highly structured, non-residential program that provides intervention, supervision and program services to KDOC post-incarceration supervision offenders who have violated conditions of release but who do not require immediate re-incarceration.

DRCs are located in Topeka and Wichita.

### **Determinate sentence**

This is the sentence in which the offender is given a set amount of time to serve. It is expressed in terms of a number of months. An offender who is convicted of an offense committed on or after July 1, 1993 will receive a determinate sentence.

## **Kansas Department of Corrections Terminology**

### **Disciplinary Segregation (Disc Seg)**

The purpose of disciplinary segregation shall be to incarcerate for punishment those inmates currently serving a sentence as meted out by the disciplinary board as approved by the warden.

### **Gate money (Cash gratuity)**

Offenders at the time of their initial release on post-incarceration supervision or discharge upon expiration of the maximum sentence, shall receive a cash gratuity in the amount specified by department policy.

### **Good time**

Inmates who demonstrate good work and behavior are eligible to earn good time credits which decrease part of the term of their incarceration. Inmates sentenced under the indeterminate sentencing structure are eligible to earn good time credits at a rate of 50% (one day earned for one day served). Inmates sentenced under the determinate sentencing structure are eligible to earn good time credits at a rate of either 15% or 20%, depending on the date the crime was committed. Offenders sentenced under the determinate sentencing structure are also eligible to earn good time credits during their period of postrelease supervision at a rate of 50%. Good time credits may be withheld or forfeited for failure to comply with rules and regulations, resulting in the inmate remaining in prison for a longer period of time. Good time credits withheld or forfeited on postrelease supervision will result in the offender remaining under supervision for a longer period of time.

### **Indeterminate sentence**

This is the sentence in which the offender is sentenced to serve a term expressed as a range of years, e.g., 1 to 5 years, 3 to 10 years, 5 to 20 years, etc. Such offenders may be released on parole, and must be released on their conditional release date as explained above. An inmate's initial parole eligibility is determined by subtracting the amount of good time they earn and retain from their minimum sentence. For example: If an inmate is sentenced to a term of 10-30 years earns and retains all of their available good time, they are first parole eligible at five years. An offender who committed an offense before July 1, 1993 will receive an indeterminate sentence.

### **Intensive Management Unit (IMU)**

A housing unit for special management offenders. The purpose of the unit is to provide an environment where offenders who have been housed in long-term segregation are afforded the opportunity to modify their behavior to allow their return to the general population, or it can house inmates with escalating negative behavior which has not become so severe that it requires segregation.

### **Lay in – cause**

Inmates who have refused to enter into or participate in recommended programs of work assignments.

### **Level of Services Inventory – Revised (LSIR-R)**

A risk and needs assessment instrument.

### **National Commission on Correction Health Care (NCCHC)**

# Glossary

---

page 148

## Kansas Department of Corrections Terminology

### **Parole**

Parole is when the parole board decides to release an offender from prison who is serving an indeterminate sentence once the offender is eligible for parole. The offender will then be under the supervision of a parole officer until the sentence is complete or the offender is sent back to prison for any reason. The Parole Board may re-parole offenders at its discretion.

### **Parole Decisions**

Inmates sentenced under the indeterminate sentencing law will be eligible to see the Parole Board to ask for release on parole under Department of Corrections supervision. The Parole Board can parole, pass, or continue this decision.

- **Pass** - The Parole Board can issue a "pass", which is a denial of parole. When issuing a pass, the Parole Board will also decide on a period of time until the offender will be again considered for parole. The Board can pass an offender for up to 10 years in some cases, depending on the severity of the crime and the length of the sentence.
- **Continue** - The Parole Board may "continue" the decision, which is postponing making a decision to parole or pass the inmate. The Board may need more time to deliberate and review the case. The Board may request a clinical services report. The final decision to parole or pass may take an additional 1-6 months.
- **Full Board Review** - In order to release an offender on parole, a majority of the Board must agree to do so. If the Board does not have enough time to deliberate during the initial hearing, the decision will be continued for a full board review. The Board will then continue their deliberations during the full board review until a final decision is made.

### **Parole Officer (PO)**

This is the abbreviation for Parole Officer. The Parole Officer is the staff person from the Kansas Department of Corrections who will be supervising the offender while the offender is on parole or postrelease supervision.

### **Permanent party**

Inmates assigned to live at a program site (e.g. Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, Wichita Work Release Facility) to provide support services but not for purposes of program participation.

### **Post**

A location at which, or function to which, security staff are assigned during duty hours.

### **Postrelease supervision**

This is the period of time during which an offender serving a determinate sentence is supervised in the community following release from the prison portion of the offender's sentence. Like the prison portion of the sentence, it is also expressed in terms of a set number of months. Offenders on postrelease supervision are supervised by Parole Officers.

### **Sentence Discharge/Maximum Sentence Date**

This is the date on which the offender has served all of their sentence and will be released from any further obligation on the sentence, and no longer be supervised by the Kansas De-

## Kansas Department of Corrections Terminology

partment of Corrections. It is initially determined according to the sentence given to the offender by the sentencing court, but in the case of determinate sentences, may be modified to an earlier date by earning and award of good time while on postrelease supervision (see definition for "good time"). In the case of indeterminate sentences, the Kansas Parole Board may grant an early discharge of the sentence, generally based upon the offender's compliance with conditions of parole supervision for a period of at least one year.

### **Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)**

This redesigned program, which began implementation in January 1995, extended the time frames for program completion from approximately 9 months to 18 months and enhanced the treatment approach to offer a more intensive regimen of therapeutic assessment and activities for sex offenders. The underlying theoretical orientation of the program is Relapse Prevention (RP), a cognitive-behavioral treatment model, which requires ongoing and thorough assessment of offender needs and treatment progress.

**Slots** - program's capacity in terms of full-time enrollments.

### **Special Management**

Describes an inmate who, because of either a short-term or long-term condition surrounding his/her incarceration, requires segregation from the general population. Housing within a segregation unit and highly structured movement within that unit is required.

### **Special Operations and Response Team (SORT)**

A team of specially trained employees deployed to resolve unusual incidents, various emergencies or high-risk situations.

### **Substance Abuse Treatment**

Facility based substance abuse treatment provides inmates with a continuum of treatment services to assist them in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The department offers several levels of substance abuse treatment, including therapeutic communities.

Community based Substance abuse treatment services for offenders on parole and postrelease supervision include transitional therapeutic community residential placements and outpatient counseling.

### **Therapeutic Community (TC)**

The facility based TC program provides a structured living and treatment environment for offenders with substance abuse problems. The program ranges from 6 to 18 months (depending on the location and each individual's treatment needs) and contains three phases - orientation, treatment and transition. The program emphasizes cognitive restructuring and graduated incentives within its treatment curriculum.

Inmates in the TC program, are separated from the general inmate population and create their own pro-social community. As they move through the treatment program, the inmates are able to help new members of the community who have not yet learned those attitudes and behaviors.

An additional required feature of the therapeutic community treatment concept includes a community-based component for offenders on parole or postrelease supervision. The Transi-

# Glossary

---

page 150

## **Kansas Department of Corrections Terminology**

tional Therapeutic Community (TTC) services are an extension of therapeutic community methods and objectives.

Sex Offender Treatment and Substance Abuse Treatment services are provided under contracts between the Kansas Department of Corrections and DCCCA, Inc. of Lawrence, Kansas and Mirror, Inc. of Newton, Kansas.

### **Treatment Reintegration Unit (TRU)**

Under the guidance of Correct Care Solutions (CCS), the TRU unit provides a structured therapeutic environment for the severely and persistently mentally ill in the Kansas Department of Corrections. The unit capacity is 78 and operates within the maximum unit at LCF.

Treatment in the unit focuses on skill development toward the goal of reintegration back into a general population setting. TRU staff see most inmates on a daily basis. The length of stay is open with each inmate case being individualized.

### **Work Release**

The Department of Corrections operates work release programs in Wichita, Hutchinson and Topeka. While an inmate is participating in the program, they continue to reside at the correctional facility but are employed in the community.